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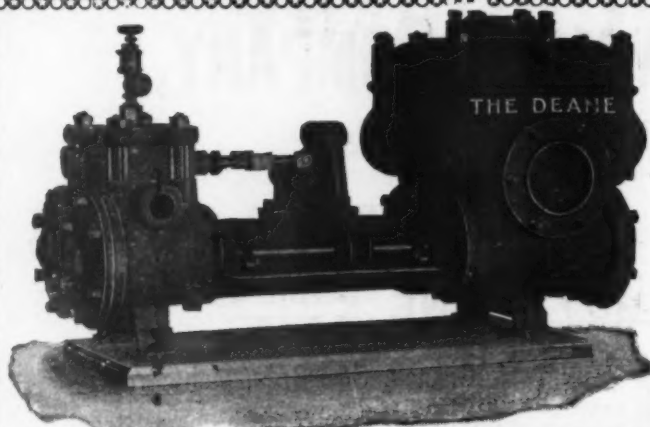
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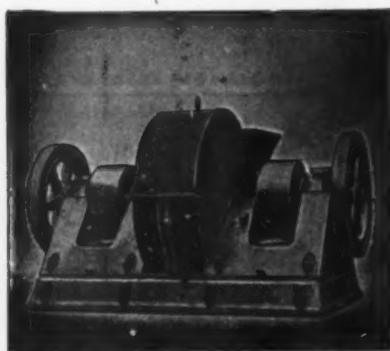
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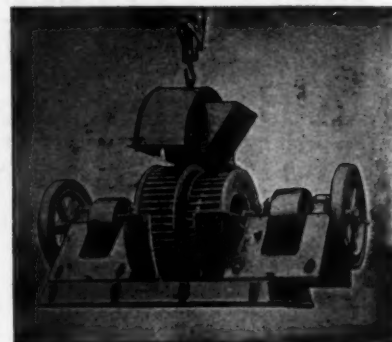
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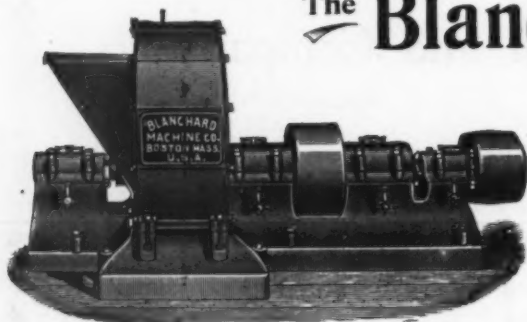
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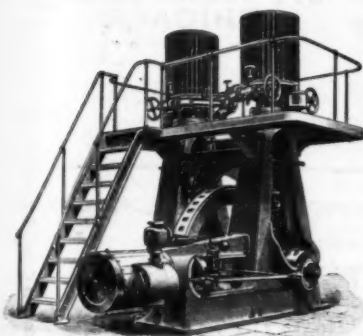
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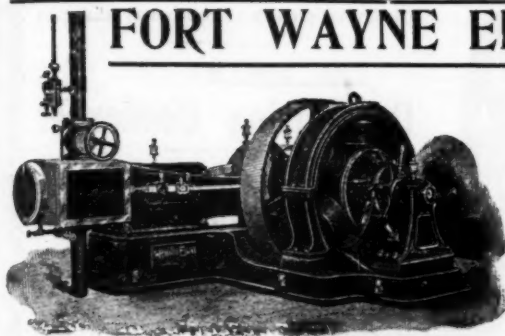
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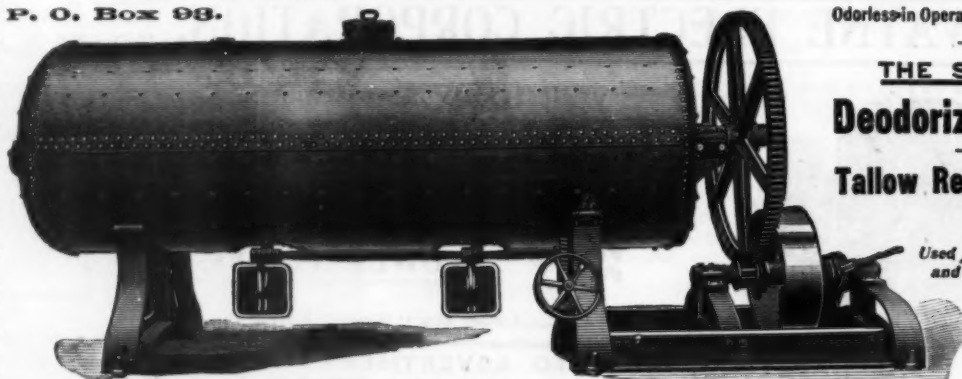
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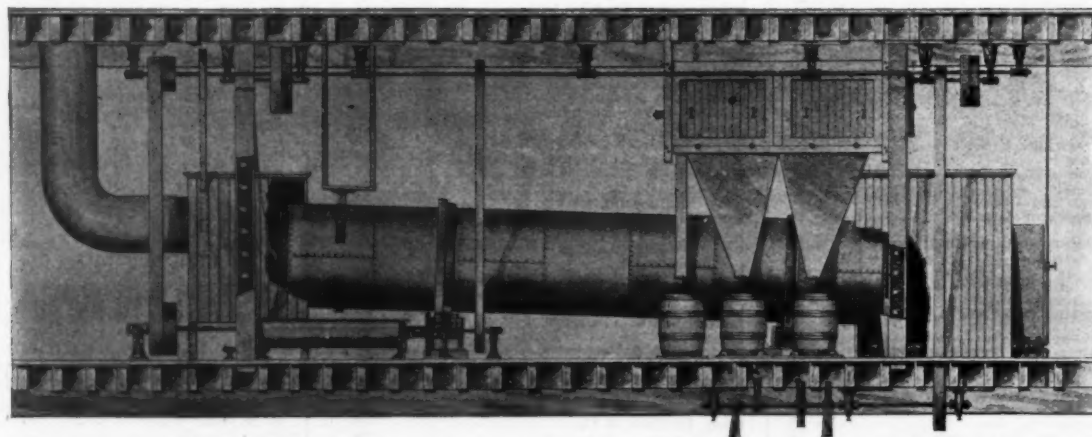
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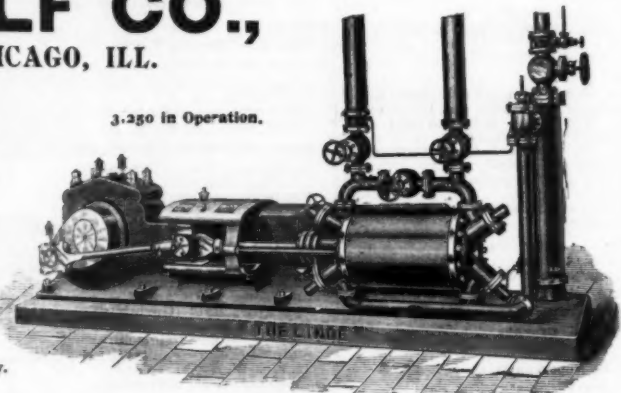
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The Organ of the Provision and  
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### NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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## BEWARE!

The glorious victory of Commodore Dewey filled the hearts of all Americans with just pride and unbounded joy. The whole history of naval warfare of the world has no better planned or bolder executed or more brilliant undertaking to show than that which brought the American Navy at once into the foremost ranks of modern naval powers. But the more we are justified to revel in the glory of such deeds, the more it is necessary to caution just at this time not to be carried away by sentiments.

Our war against a much weaker nation which is undermined by political strifes and financial difficulties, has not been started for the purposes of conquest, but in the holiest interest of humanity, civilization and liberty. It was not a very dangerous undertaking by itself, and no sensible man doubted for a moment that victory and success was assured. But it could indeed become very dangerous if the United States should deviate from the leading principles of this war and be misled into the ways so familiar to the avaricious European powers.

Not the war with Spain, but the possible complications rising from its incidents may be dangerous. While this is written, news is received of the capture of a French transatlantic liner. At any moment another incident of a still more dangerous nature may be reported. The first signs of the existence of a spirit of conquest in the American Government would inveigle us in difficulties the extent of which could not be estimated nor limited. Up to this time we are the defenders of civilization and liberty, and all the world will applaud our success in that direction. It is a holy and a glorious task, worthy of the nation of Washington and Franklin and Lincoln. No success, no glory, can surpass these heroes or their principles. Neither coaling stations nor colonies could ever pay for any deviation from the safe lines of their sacred legacies.

## AMERICAN MEAT ABROAD.

News has been received from Europe this week that the German Government has to all intents and purposes decided to prohibit the admission to and sale of American meat products in that country. This report lacks confirmation and we rather doubt if it has any basis because if it had the authorities at Washington would have gone on record with a protest. We feel, nevertheless, that the disposition in Germany, as well as France, is to shut out American meats, but we cannot see how such a step could be taken without considerably straining the rights of international commerce, not to speak at all of friendly relations.

Nothing could be more unjust than the present embargoes which exist in Germany against American meats, unless it be the suggestion now made to shut them out altogether, and it would not take very much more to make the question a vexatious one.

Such restrictions are not honestly made in the interest of health or because our meats

are diseased or because they are unpopular. They are made to please the agrarian element in German politics and without any reference whatever to the requirements of the poorer consumer. This agrarian element is made up of the land owning classes which believe that if our food stuffs are refused admission there will be a revival of stock and hog raising and that in such an event the values of their properties will relatively improve.

This is the whole situation in a nutshell and we hope the United States in dealing with the matter will not be deceived by any shallow devices advanced by the German Government such as the statement that our system of inspection is defective and that in consequence our meat is diseased.

It must seem strange that what is regarded as good enough for the American consumer, without being inspected at all, should not be good enough for the German consumer after a most thorough inspection both here and abroad. We regard it as a loss of time to argue the question from this standpoint. The domestic consumer does not eat Government inspected meat and who ever heard of sickness or death from eating diseased meat? How much less must the risk be in the case of meats rigidly inspected.

We are absolutely satisfied that this latest move by Germany against our meat products is like similar ones preceding it—intended to please the German agrarian party and entirely for its benefit. When the proposition assumes definite shape our Government should promptly demand an explanation.

## TAKING OFF HIDES AND SKINS.

Good advice never loses its virtue by being repeated, although it is discouraging to find that, even given in a friendly spirit, it is not always availed of. We have spoken before in our editorial columns and in our weekly review of the hide and skin market, concerning the proper method of taking off hides and calfskins, particularly the latter. Most of us like to dilate from time to time on the old saying that there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, but strange as it may seem, and despite the fact that the advantages of the right way are invariably apparent, it is generally the wrong way which is the most popular. We suppose this is another instance of the perversity of weak human nature.

Be this as it may, the failure of the country butcher to properly take off hides and skins is a vexatious problem in the leather trade, and is a difficulty which the out-of-town butcher places directly in his own way. Our information is that his hides and skins are rarely properly taken off and the result is a marked difference between the prices which he gets for his goods, and those which obtain for city kills, where the "take off" receives proper attention and where the man or men who do the dressing are made to pay for their mistakes or carelessness.

Some of our friends among country butchers may think lightly of this subject, but those who do will be surprised when we say that it has been estimated that the annual



loss to butchers and farmers in this country by improperly taking off hides and skins, and not properly handling them subsequently, foots up the enormous sum of \$1,000,000.

Now let us give our readers a few hints which if carefully observed, may save many dollars in the future. In skinning beef hides and calfskins keep the back of the knife close to the hide, and draw it tightly with the left hand. This is a simple rule, but by following it the liability to cut or score is considerably lessened. On the foreleg the knife should go down to the armpit, co-called, and then forward to the point of the brisket. On the hind legs the cut should be made from the hoof of one, down the back of the leg, semi-circularly across from one to the other, and on to the hoof. The throat should never be cut crosswise, and the horns and tail bones should always be removed.

The operation of salting is equally important. To salt hides thoroughly a water bucket full of good salt should be used to each sixty pound hide, the quantity for larger and smaller hides being in proportion. After this they should be rubbed and rolled up. Independent of cuts and scores hides which are not taken off in the manner specified are classed as No. 2s, and if dried on fences or exposed to the sun or weather are only fit for the glue maker.

A butchers' skinning knife should always be used and no employé should be permitted to take off hides without one, as the loss from one hole in a hide would buy several such knives. These few rules are simple enough, but their adoption means a great deal to the country slaughterer.

Now as to calfskins. It has been a standing complaint for some years past that country butchers in most cases have been selling their calfskins "flat," and for that reason have become extremely careless about the take-off and consequently the city dealer is prevented from making any profit whatever, and very often makes a loss by buying unselected country stock.

This habit of selling "flat" is sure to injure the country butcher in time, as where skins are taken off without regard to cuts, it is almost certain that 90 per cent. on anything like a strict selection will be No. 2. This was the situation five or six years ago, as regarded New York City stock, until it became so bad that it brought about its own cure, and from practically no selection at all, and skins running fully 75 per cent. No. 2's, on only a moderate selection, the salters from being compelled to do so by the tanners, demanded and obtained a rigid selection, so that at the present time the New York City skins run very largely No. 1 on close selections.

Anyone can readily calculate the enormous losses from this carelessness. There is a difference of, say, 2c. per lb. between a No. 1 and No. 2 skin, and no matter if sales are made "flat" the loss must finally get back to the butcher, for the reason that the dealer will not continue to handle skins at a loss on account of the careless manner in which they have been taken off.

Let every butcher see that every skin is properly taken off, and he can exact and will get a better price than his neighbor, who goes on in the old, slovenly way.

A well-known Cincinnati concern makes a brand of soap called "Everyday." A well-known cotton oil refinery makes a brand called "Everybody." The former sued the latter for infringement and the case is pending. The result will be looked for with interest as a point in trade-mark law. The owners of "Everybody" will doubtless endeavor to prove that what is "Everybody's" business is not "Everyday's" business.

## USE OF ELECTRICITY.

Up-to-date men in the packing and slaughtering trades as well as cotton oil mill owners have at last, we are pleased to note, seriously taken up the question of electric lighting in their plants. Gas lights around premises where fats, oils, grease and other inflammable material is about is exceedingly dangerous, and the wonder is that such premises can ever be insured. The use of electric light reduces danger to a minimum, and it does not surprise us that it is coming into general use in the lines mentioned.

## OUR ADVANCE SHEET.

Our news service has been so perfected and enhanced that the information heretofore contained in our "Advance Sheet," published in "The National Retail Butchers' Review," will now be published first in "The National Provisioner." At heavy additional expense we will be able to give the record of chattel mortgages and bills of sale entered (and before they are recorded) up to the day of our going to press. We are sure our subscribers will appreciate this additional value given to our paper. As we give the mortgages, etc., as soon as they are filed, and before the latest ones are recorded, we see no business necessity for any further advance sheet than "The National Provisioner" itself, which is in advance of the latest Record Books.

In our last issue we reprinted several most flattering send-offs for our new business manager from his former competitors. We take pleasure to add to it the following clipping from the American Electrician:

Mr. W. F. Osborne, for the past eight years the Eastern manager of the Western Electrician, has severed his connection with that journal, and will hereafter be identified with "The National Provisioner" as business manager. This journal, which is the leading paper in its field, is fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Osborne, who had built up an enviable reputation in electrical journalism, and has been one of the most popular of its members in his relations with all identified with the electrical industry.

Cattle and sheep men are fighting one another in South Dakota. The quarrel between the two interests is an old one. Cattlemen say that sheep are perpetually destructive to grass which, doubtless, is very true, because they eat it down to the very roots. When Greek meets Greek there is a tug of war, but when beef meets mutton there is the mischief to pay—least 'tis so in South Dakota.

A comic paper called the "Porker" has been started in Madrid. We understand that our contemporary comes into existence for the avowed purpose of making fun of Americans, because we are all "pigs," according to the ideas of our Spanish friends. Just now we think the Spanish army in Cuba would prefer a fed hundred Chicago porkers instead of the Madrid breed.

We are informed that Maurice Gallia, a well-known Parisian journalist, is visiting this country just now with a view to the development of an interest among people on this side in the Paris Exhibition of 1900. When Mr. Gallia calls on the meat trade it would be well to ascertain why he solicits exhibits from a country whose products are shamefully treated at the hands of the French government.

We have to thank our friends in the trade for many letters of congratulation mailed to us in the past week commending the various improvements to this paper. It is satisfactory to receive such kindly expressions of encouragement. More improvements are in hand. Our task is only half begun.

If, by hook or by crook, this edition of "The National Provisioner" should get to the hands of our subscribers in Spain and Cuba, we would like to acquaint them with the fact that Uncle Sam has returned our mail for both countries with the intimation that postal arrangements have been suspended pending the continuance of the war.

The time is drawing near when the ice baron makes his annual announcement that "the 'natural' crop was a failure last winter." This is usually followed up by a concerted movement all over the country to advance prices. The man who has his own ice making plant can smile on all such pranks with the precarious output of Dame Nature.

This is the time of year when packers and butchers begin to hear the gentle voice of the country hotelkeeper asking for a line of credit. The average summer hotelkeeper is a bird of passage, and at the end of the season flits with the rapidity of a swallow. We suggest that such customers be carefully watched.

And now comes the news that some of the biggest operators in Europe are short on lard. Our index finger is on the pulse of the trade whether at Chicago, New York, Hamburg, or Rotterdam. Our foreign friends, however, are not the only ones who have been caught by the recent rise. There are others, and they are right in these United States, too.

A few weeks ago we prognosticated an advance in meats and provisions, mainly in consequence of the war and its incidental conditions. Our predictions have turned out to be correct. The idea is to first know that you are correct, then go ahead. This is the difference between legitimate trade journalism and the fog horn brand.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad recently made a cut of 5 cents per 100 pounds on packinghouse products from the Missouri River to St. Louis and 7 cents to East St. Louis. These are the kind of cuts that packers and butchers most desire.

The statement that the consumption of soap in India is limited to the modest figure of one ounce per capita per annum clearly entitles the inhabitants of that country to a front seat among the world's great unwashed.

A new sardine company has been incorporated in Maine with a capital of \$3,000,000. The sardine industry has been in a tight box for a long time.

Our book on the manufacture of glue and gelatine is off the press. The issue is limited, so orders should be promptly sent in.

## BIG PACKING PLANT BURNED.

The Danahy Packing Company's buildings, located on Metcalf street near Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire last Tuesday. The large storehouse was unusually heavily stocked at the present time. Over 1,800 dressed hogs were on hand all ready for the market. In the live stock department were hundreds of live hogs, but most of them were rescued.

The large smoke room, which was of brick and covered a space of about 20 x 60 feet, was entirely destroyed. The slaughtering room, a frame structure about 60 x 150 feet, and the large storage and machinery building adjoining will prove a total loss. The entire loss as estimated was about \$60,000, partially covered by insurance. The establishment was working at its full capacity and 150 men will be thrown out of employment.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

#### HOG PRODUCTS IN GOOD POSITION STATISTICALLY FOR AN ADVANCE—FLUCTUATING THROUGH MANIPULATION—STRONGER OUTSIDE INTEREST.

That the hog products can stand on their own merits for higher prices has been pointed out in our previous reviews of their market developments, while this week has given even stronger evidence that the situation can depend wholly upon its direct influences, and to stand aside entirely, if necessary, from indirect bearings in the position of grain and other speculative commodities. But the hog products will no doubt have added force from the standing in of speculative sentiment liberally on grain, and which commodity bids fair to maintain high prices, in consideration of the steady full wants of the United Kingdom markets, the fact that Russia has prohibited exports of its own supply, and the removal of duty on grain in France, which will materially bring increased wants upon this country's supplies of grain through this and most of next month, in which period the taking off the duty in France had been ordered. The speculation naturally widens from one excited commodity, and provisions will have more or less benefit from the fever in the grain market. But as concerns hog products themselves, the outsiders, as well as packers, recognize more and more that their drift is to higher prices from conditions that would work outside of the referred to sympathetic action with grain. The consumption here and in Europe of meats and lard keeps up in an enormous way. The receipts of hogs have been much larger, yet the supplies of lard, as shown elsewhere in this publication, have made not only a decrease in this country, but in the world's visible, while they are remarkably moderate for this time of year. Then again, the higher prices of lard do not seem to divert demand from it even at the close. The consumers have simply got running on pure lard, and it will take a long time to change the channel of trading, no matter how much lower the compound may stand in its usual relation to it. Then for meats everybody expected that the stocks West this month would show a moderate increase, perhaps of 2,000,000 lb., while the statement when it was brought out gave a small decrease. Meats must have the increased domestic consumption through the war trouble in connection with the well kept alive demands of the foreign markets, as supplies will probably soon be needed for the Cuban sufferers. The local trade has had occasion to grumble a little in the past week in having to resell the returned lots from vessels which had been unsuccessful in landing their cargoes in Havana, and which were cleared here just before the outbreak of hostilities. The West is now getting a very good trade in meats from the South, while the record of exports shows that it is holding well up in its outward volume of movements. The government is steadily making new contracts, and its demand is forcing up the prices of

canned goods particularly. But there are also full regular wants of the government of pork and beef, of which 5,000 half-barrels have been taken within a week, while it has orders out for 2,500 half-barrels more. This outside or extra demand is having in a quiet way more or less influence over most products. It had made the English markets clamorous over securing beef here, and through which prices have been advanced within a month fully \$3 per tierce on city extra India mess, while it has been bought up close to its offerings, and its supply has been more limited than usual, through the production going more largely to grades that would be taken by our government. The city extra India mess has sold at \$19; some of the packers want up to \$20, while others would sell at \$18.50. Family mess, in barrels, is at \$11.50@12.50 and mess at \$9.50. The New York refiners have found a better business in lard for the Continent at higher prices. The city cutters have held the sharply advanced prices of the previous week on meats, while finding a good trading in them with the United Kingdom and Continent markets, and making some large sales of bellies. A full business has been done in fat backs at higher prices, and large sales of city lard have been made to Europe. The compound lard refiners have been advancing their prices, which stand, however, at a greater difference than usual to the advantage of buyers as compared with pure lard, as the advance on the latter has been decidedly marked. The world's visible supply of lard is said to be at this writing 309,000 tes., against 543,000 tes. last year, and showing a decrease for the month of 46,500 tes. On Saturday the estimate of stocks at Chicago were of some decrease for pork, and a decrease of 10,000 tes. lard, while it was expected that the stock of ribs would show an increase of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 lb. At Chicago, pork opened 10c. higher, lard 2@5 points and ribs 5@7 points. The close was 10@15 points up on pork, 17@20 points on lard and 10@15 points on ribs. There was liberal buying by the packers. Cudahy led that way for lard, while the outsiders were taking hold freely. Receipts of hogs at the West were 55,000 head. At Chicago: Pork—April closed at \$11.10; May opened at \$10.92, closed at \$11.10; July opened at \$11.20@11.25, sold at \$11.25, down to \$11.15, up to \$11.32, down to \$11.17, up to \$11.35, closed at \$11.35. Lard—April closed at 5.85 nominal; May opened at 5.72@5.75, was up to and closed at 5.85 bid; July opened at 5.77, sold to 5.92, closed at 5.92; September opened at 5.90, sold to 6.00, closed at 6.00 @6.02. Ribs—April closed at 5.57; May opened at 5.52, sold to and closed at 5.57; July opened at 5.55, sold to 5.65, closed at 5.65 asked; September opened at 5.65@5.67, closed at 5.72 bid. In New York, Western steam lard was at 6.15, city steam sold at 5.75 for 90 tes., refined at 6.35 for Continent, 6.70 for South America, 7.70 for ditto kegs. In city cut meats, sales of 20,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6½; 5,000 lb ditto, 10-lb average, at 7, and 3,000 lb ditto, 14-lb average, at 6½; pickled shoulders at 4½@5, pickled hams at 7½@8. Hogs at 5½@5¾. Compound lard has more of a demand, and is at 5½@5¾. A lot of 250 boxes Western backs sold on private terms.

On Monday, at Chicago, pork opened 7@10c. lower, recovered 20c., while it closed at 20@22c. decline. Lard opened 5 points down,

declined 5 points more, recovered 7 points and closed 10 points down. Ribs opened 5 points lower, recovered 5 points and closed 7 @10 points. The receipts of hogs were 70,200 head. There was a good deal of selling of July and September, led by Schwartz and by Rumsey and by Lightner, reported of about 10,000 tes. lard. It was thought that it was Cudahy's holdings. Wolff, Hately and Armour led the buying. At Chicago: Pork—April closed at \$10; May opened at \$11, sold to \$10.90, closed at \$10.90 nominal; July opened at \$11.27, sold up to \$11.40, down to \$11.07, closed at \$11.12. Lard—May opened at 5.82, sold down to 5.75, closed at 5.75; July opened at 5.87, sold at 5.82, closed at 5.80 asked; September opened at 5.95, declined to 5.90, closed at 5.90 asked. Ribs—May opened at 5.52, sold at 5.55, down to 5.47, closed at 5.50; July opened at 5.60@5.62½, declined to 5.52, closed at 5.55 asked; September opened at 5.67, sold at 5.65, was 5.67 bid, down to and closed at 5.62. The New York market on Western steam lard was 6 asked; city steam was 5.75. In cut meats, 12-lb average pickled bellies sold at 6½ for 10,000 lb. On Tuesday there was good outside buying of pork, and the packers were taking hold. The Cudahy Packing Co. was reported a liberal buyer of September lard. The commission houses sold early on stop orders. The packers then were a little disposed to hammer prices to get in hogs. There was a decline then of 17c. on pork, to lose 5c. more; 5 points on lard and 5 points on ribs; from this there was an advance of 20c. on pork, 15 points on lard and 5 points on ribs, while the close was for the day 5c. up on pork, 10 points on lard and 2@5 points on ribs. The receipts of hogs were 74,000 head. At Chicago: Pork—May opened at \$10.70, closed at \$10.95; July opened at \$10.90@11, sold at \$10.90, up to \$11.20, closed at \$11.15. Lard—May opened at 5.70, sold to 5.90, closed at 5.87 asked; July opened at 5.75, sold to 5.77, up to 5.92, closed at 5.90 asked; September opened at 5.85, sold to 6.02, closed at 6.00 asked. Ribs—May opened at 5.50 bid, sold at 5.55, closed at 5.47; July opened at 5.50@5.52, sold at 5.60, closed at 5.57 asked; September opened at 5.57@5.60, sold at 5.67, closed at 5.65@5.67. In New York there were 1,000 tes. city lard taken for Europe, besides 400 tes. and boxes bellies and 300 boxes Eastern backs. There were 150 tes. city extra India mess sold at \$19. In city meats, sales of 30,000 lb pickled bellies at 6½@6¾ for 12-lb average; 7 for 10-lb average and 6¾ for 14-lb average; pickled shoulders at 4½@5; pickled hams at 7½@8. For Western steam lard 6.15 quoted; city steam sold at 5.80 for 75 tes.

On Wednesday there was a holiday in New York, but Chicago became a little excited, in sympathy with grain, while it closed at 15c. advance on pork, 7 points on lard and 7 points on ribs, with May pork at the close at \$11.10 and July ditto at \$11.30 asked. Lard—May 5.95 nominal; July at 6.00; September at 6.10 asked. Ribs—May 5.55 nominal; July at 5.62; September at 5.70 bid.

On Thursday there was a little weaker market, with full supplies of hogs, and the outsiders doing less, while the opening was 5 points lower on pork, 2@5 points on lard and 2 points on ribs, followed by reactions and declines, closing at 5 points decline for the day. Cudahy was selling both lard and ribs. May pork closed at \$11.02; July opened at \$11.20@11.25, sold to \$11.30, closed at \$11.25. Lard—May opened at 5.92, closed at 5.90 nominal; July opened at 5.95@5.97, sold at 5.95, closed at 5.92; September opened at 6.05, sold at 6.10, closed at 6.02. Ribs—May opened at 5.55, closed at 5.52; July opened at 5.60, sold at 5.57, closed at 5.57. September opened at 5.67, sold at 5.65, closed at 5.65.



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In New York, sale of 250 tcs. Western steam lard at 6.20.

On Friday there was a dull market all around, with feeble fluctuations in prices, but the tendency lower, with 15 decline early on pork, 2½ points on lard and 2 points on ribs, followed by small fluctuations. The range of prices at Chicago for this day will be found elsewhere in this publication. The New York market was very dull, with Western steam lard offered at 6.20, and other prices throughout generally unchanged. It was reported that the Cudahy Packing Co. had bought 2,500 tcs. lard, and that the English people were buying ribs and selling lard.

## FIRE AT ARMOUR'S GLUE FACTORY.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

A bad fire occurred at Armour's glue factory, Benson and 31st streets, Chicago, on Wednesday. It started at 1:30 o'clock in the drying room of the felt works, known as building B, a two-story frame structure, 265 by 50 feet. From the felt works it spread to building C, which is used as a storage for fertilizer and hair, and thence to building D, which is used altogether for fertilizer. Building B was in the center, with building C and D on either side, east and west. There was a panic among the employés and several were hurt, though none seriously, the injuries in each case being caused by jumping from windows to the ground. The injured were all girls except one.

The fire was discovered by a man working in the curled hair house. A heap of greasy burlaps, lying near the stairway was ablaze. Before the alarm could be given the stairway was in flames and escape cut off. The flames soon spread, and all had to jump to save themselves. The Fire Department had thirteen engines and the fireboats Yosemite and Geyser at the fire. Buildings B and C were totally destroyed, and building D partially. The plant was insured for \$750,000, and the underwriters place the loss at from 20 to 25 per cent. Over 1,000 persons were employed there. The plant, which is the largest of its kind in the world, was first operated in 1867 by Wahl Brothers, and was purchased by Armour & Co. fifteen years ago. Since then it has been operated in conjunction with the stockyards plant, from which it is distant about two miles, and the by-products of the stockyards are there converted into marketable commodities. Soap, glycerine, ammonia, glue, gelatine, felt and blankets are included among the products.

The plant covers ten acres, with a floor space of forty acres. The buildings destroyed were the oldest in the works.

## AMERICAN MEAT TO BE EXCLUDED.

Berlin, April 30.—The Prussian Diet on Wednesday debated the questions of American meat imports. Members characterized American meat inspection as a hoax. They said the meats were affected with trichinosis and preserved in acids which were ruinous to health, and pleaded in favor of their total exclusion.

The Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, then announced that "an imperial decree to that effect, which would be valid throughout Germany, was to be passed."

It is understood that a bill to this effect will be presented to the Reichstag and passed before adjournment.

## ANOTHER ST. JOE PACKINGHOUSE.

Hammond & Co., a large firm of Chicago packers, have purchased the Moran house at the stockyards from Swift and Company, and will erect a plant in South St. Joseph fully as large as either of the big houses already established there.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Receipts of live stock here last week were 38,366 cattle, 4,590 calves, 200,296 hogs and 74,410 sheep, against 36,613 cattle, 3,525 calves, 160,043 hogs and 54,346 sheep the previous week; 50,269 cattle, 5,077 calves, 153,021 hogs and 65,111 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 39,913 cattle, 5,672 calves, 187,097 hogs and 88,156 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were 14,170 cattle, 668 calves, 26,069 hogs and 8,290 sheep, against 13,464 cattle, 280 calves, 24,261 hogs and 4,291 sheep the previous week; 16,620 cattle, 404 calves, 33,015 hogs and 14,626 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 12,747 cattle, 204 calves, 44,409 hogs and 15,947 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Receipts at other Western markets last week were: Kansas City 21,000 cattle, 81,000 hogs and 18,400 sheep. Omaha, 13,000 cattle, 42,000 hogs and 29,000 sheep. St. Louis, 9,400 cattle, 43,700 hogs and 8,300 sheep.

Combined receipts last week at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis were 81,900 cattle, 367,300 hogs and 131,500 sheep, against 79,400 cattle, 213,500 hogs and 102,800 sheep; 103,100 cattle, 291,100 hogs and 146,000 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; 81,000 cattle, 304,800 hogs and 133,600 sheep the corresponding week of 1896, and 77,900 cattle, 256,900 hogs and 115,200 sheep the corresponding week of 1895.

Receipts at the four leading Western markets for April and the first four months of 1898, with comparisons:

	APRIL.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago . . . .	170,852	679,311	291,287
Kansas City . .	104,900	303,600	84,500
Omaha . . . . .	53,665	147,698	135,688
St. Louis . . . .	32,994	145,888	30,228
April, 1898 . .	362,411	1,276,497	541,708
April, 1897 . .	402,270	1,051,727	508,011
April, 1896 . .	349,126	1,087,958	492,223
April, 1895 . .	334,800	859,482	468,624
April, 1894 . .	473,781	1,023,296	358,155
April, 1893 . .	439,859	760,180	357,403
FOUR MONTHS.			
Chicago . . . .	801,343	2,758,943	1,248,807
Kansas City . .	490,200	1,295,300	325,000
Omaha . . . . .	212,448	578,229	469,340
St. Louis . . . .	219,920	583,522	99,878
Total 1898 . .	1,732,911	5,215,994	2,143,025
Total 1897 . .	1,682,580	4,702,257	1,931,798
Total 1896 . .	1,591,626	4,298,308	1,688,357
Total 1895 . .	1,529,819	4,615,287	1,537,595
Total 1894 . .	1,855,503	4,341,620	1,400,369
Total 1893 . .	1,891,998	3,080,351	1,265,630

**CATTLE.**—There has been practically no change in the cattle market since last week, though there has been a decided improvement in the tone of the market. Supplies are moving more freely than for some time. Prices for steers are from 10c. to 20c. higher than the low mark of April. The general outlook is encouraging, and it looks as if there would be a good market in the near future for all fat steers of quality. At present there are a good percentage of very common quality coming in which cannot be expected to sell any higher than present prices. The stocker trade is a trifle more active, and prices for the really meritorious kind are as high as at any time, choice light selections making from \$4.40@4.75, and others ranging mainly from \$5@4.35. Butchers' stock continues to sell actively and prices are firmly maintained. Heavy branded Western steers are slow.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs continue heavy. There is a good demand, and the market while not showing any sharp advances is still holding an upward tendency, and prices are showing a 10c. advance over last week. The bulk of the hogs have been selling at from \$4@4.15, with fancy fatback tops at \$4.17½@4.20. Packers are anxious buyers at the prices, and contrary to the usual course at this time of the year, are paying a premium on heavy weights where the quality is good.

The best light weights have been selling around \$3.95@4. There is a healthy tone to the trade, and the outlook is for a good market on continued liberal receipts.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep market is shaping around slowly into a better condition, although there has not as yet been any material gain in prices. As a matter of fact, the market is doing well to hold steady with the liberal receipts here and at outside markets, both East and West. The trade is active at \$3.90@4.25 for the bulk of the shorn sheep, \$4.50@4.75 for shorn lambs and \$5.25@5.50 for those in the fleece.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market continues nervous. The feeling in the market is very unsettled. Products are still holding a good advance. During the week packers have been selling freely on all bulges. There still continues to be a good speculative demand in the market. Outside orders have been largely on the buying side, and the local demand has been good. Lard has developed considerable strength, the \$6 mark having been reached for July option. Cudahy and Armour are said to have been buying lard very freely, and that commodity now shows an abnormal premium over ribs. The bulk of the dealings in hog products have been in July and September contracts. The outside speculation has caused prices to fluctuate freely, giving operators plenty of chance to get in and out. Should the war continue, the trade generally is looking for higher prices. There is a bearish element, however, which believes that the foreigners have anticipated their requirements for some time, and that they are only buying in expectation of Spain blockading the Atlantic ports. People who advance this argument say that if this is the real situation, it is bearish, as the demand will soon be supplied, and if we cannot export our products there is no use talking of higher prices, while stocks increase and receipts of hogs continue good. But no matter which way the situation appears to the individual, it presents ample room for all operators to indulge in all their theories. Trading has been fairly active in mess pork, with fair offerings and a good demand. A good trade is reported in the lard market, and the feeling is stronger. The N. K. Fairbank statement was favorable to holders. There has been a good trade in ribs, the demand being active and the offerings large. A moderate demand has existed for other meats and offerings have been fairly free with prices well maintained.

### RANGE OF PRICES.

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

#### PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	10.92½	11.07½	10.92½	11.07½
July . . . . .	11.20	11.35	11.15	11.35

#### LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	5.72½	5.85	5.72½	5.85
July . . . . .	5.77½	5.92½	5.77½	5.85
September . .	5.90	6.02½	5.90	6.02½

#### RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	5.52½	5.57½	5.50	5.57½
July . . . . .	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.65
September . .	5.65	5.72½	5.65	5.72½

#### MONDAY, MAY 2.

#### PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90
July . . . . .	12.27½	11.40	11.07½	11.12½

#### LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	5.82½	5.82½	5.77½	5.80
July . . . . .	5.87½	5.87½	5.77½	5.80
September . .	5.95	5.95	5.87½	5.90

#### RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	5.52½	5.55	5.47½	5.47½
July . . . . .	5.60	5.62½	5.52½	5.55
September . .	5.67½	5.70	5.62½	5.62½

#### TUESDAY, MAY 3.

#### PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May . . . . .	10.70	10.95	10.70	10.95
July . . . . .	10.90	11.20	10.90	11.15



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" " " " Clinton Market, " "  
" " " " Worcester, Mass.  
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May.....	5.70	5.90	5.70	5.87½
July.....	5.75	5.92½	5.75	5.90
September...	5.85	6.02½	5.85	6.00

**RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—**

May.....	5.50	5.55	5.45	5.47½
July.....	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.57½
September...	5.57½	5.67½	5.57½	5.67½

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.****PORK—(Per Barrel.)—**

May.....	11.00			11.10
July.....	11.25	11.30	11.17½	11.30

**LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—**

May.....	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.95
July.....	5.95	6.00	5.92½	6.00
September...	6.07½	6.10	6.02½	6.10

**RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—**

May.....	5.52½			5.55
July.....	5.62½	5.62½	5.55	5.62½
September...	5.65	5.72½	5.65	5.70

**THURSDAY, MAY 5.****PORK—(Per Barrel.)—**

May.....	11.05	11.05	11.00	11.02½
July.....	11.20	11.32½	11.20	11.25

**LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—**

May.....	5.92½	5.92½	5.87½	5.90
July.....	5.95	6.00	5.90	5.92½

**RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—**

May.....	5.60	5.62½	5.57½	5.55
July.....	5.60	5.62½	5.57½	5.57½

**FRIDAY, MAY 6.****PORK—(Per Barrel.)—**

May.....	11.07½	11.20	11.00	10.80
July.....	11.07½	11.20	11.00	11.00

**LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—**

May.....	5.85	5.90	5.82½	5.80
July.....	5.85	5.90	5.82½	5.82½

**RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—**

May.....	5.55	5.55	5.47½	5.47½
July.....	5.55	5.57½	5.52½	5.52½

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES.**

Receipts of horses last month 12,405; shipments, 11,639.

Last week the War Department bought 800 pack mules and 456 lead mules.

On Monday Armour, Swift and North bought hogs as high as \$4.20.

S. C. Long, of Red Oak, Iowa, on Monday sold a car of 280-lb hogs at \$4.20.

Official receipts at Chicago last month: 170,852 cattle, 679,311 hogs, and 291,287 sheep.

Receipts for the first three months of 1898 were 801,343 cattle, 2,758,943 hogs, and 1,248,807 sheep.

Cattle buyers are reported to be scouring Illinois and Iowa. They are mostly amateur speculators.

J. O. Stetson, of Neponset, Ill., topped the market on Tuesday with 54 prime 340 lb hogs. The price was \$4.17½.

Max Olf, for many years a horse salesman for John S. Cooper, is about to engage in the horse trade on his own account.

It is stated that more cattle are being moved from Texas into the summer ranges in the Indian Territory than ever before.

The sheep-dipping season commenced on Monday; the price on lambs, it is said, will fall at least 25c., as buyers claim the wool is damaged by dipping.

John H. Wood has returned from the cattle men's meeting at Miles City and reports that the outlook for a good range trade the coming season is quite favorable.

Only 96,694 hogs were shipped from Chicago last month, against 142,415 a year ago, 213,215 in April, 1895, and 292,548 in April, 1891. The shipping demand never was so small before.

The Canadian cattle shipping season opened last Saturday; hereafter Montreal will be a busy shipping port; freights 30 shillings per head to British markets. The first steamer, the Scotsman, left for Liverpool with about 600 cattle.

The contract for supplying the government with beef for the army now in the South has been forwarded to Matt Murphy, of the Murphy Cattle Co., who, with L. H. Parker, his foreman, are on their way to San Antonio and Mobile.

Only about 2,300 horses were received at the Chicago stockyards last week, being 1,700 smaller than the previous week and the smallest week's total of the year. Prices declined \$10@20 per head during the week. The demand was rather dull.

Paris Watson, a yard man in the employ of John Adams' Sons, the live stock commission firm, was crushed against the fence in the cattle alleys on Monday morning. He was taken to his home, 420½ Sherman street, in an unconscious condition.

George J. Anstey, of Massena, Iowa, on Monday sold P. D. Armour 7 Hereford yearling steers and heifers averaging 1,017 lb at \$4.80; also 19 Hereford yearlings to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, of New York, averaging 1,232 lb, at \$5.10.

The April receipts of hogs, 679,311, were 136,424 larger than for same month last year, and the records for 11 years back do not show the number equaled. The average weight, however, was the lightest for any April since 1892, being 223 lb.

Fred R. Paris has returned from a two week's North Dakota trip and reports cattle in good condition, but says the season will open a week or two later than usual, not many coming until after August 1.

The 200,296 hogs received at Chicago last week averaged 223 lb, against 235 lb a year ago. Average of the 679,311 received last month 223 lb, the lightest for any month in over three years, and the lightest April since 1892. Average for April, 1897, 235 lb, and April, 1898, 243 lb.

The Board of Live Stock Commissioners report the weekly inspection of cattle at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, for the week ending April 30, as follows: Cattle inspected, 150; passed in yards, 102; held for post-mortem, 48; passed on post-mortem, 32; condemned, 16; tuberculosis discovered on post-mortem, 8.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week 179,600, against 138,500 the previous week, and 118,400 a year ago. Armour slaughtered 43,000, Anglo-American 17,300, Boyd & Lunham 10,200, Chicago 15,500, Continental 16,500, Hammond 4,300, International 19,100, Lipton 12,000, Morris 6,200, Swift 19,500, Viles & Robbins 8,000, and butchers 8,000.

Combined receipts of cattle at the four leading markets last month, 362,400, the smallest for any month in two years, 40,000 smaller than a year ago, and 308,000 smaller than last September, when 670,000 were received. Last month the four markets received 1,276,500 hogs, the largest April receipts on record, 225,000 more than arrived in April, 1897, and 417,000 more than in April, 1895.

The new duty of \$40 per head imposed on American horses imported into France is equally applicable to horses entering the republic from all other countries. American horses cannot be shipped to Antwerp and re-billed to Paris, as Belgian horses and thus evade the duty, as the duty is enforced on all horses entering France. There are no quarantine regulations connected with the new duty, but horses landed in Belgium are inspected for contagious diseases by a government commission, and a fee of \$2 per head is charged for the examination.

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Receipts of hogs at the Chicago stockyards last week 200,600, including nearly 20,000 shipped direct to Armour, Chicago, Anglo-American, Boyd & Lunham, Continental, Lipton and the International from outside markets, principally Kansas City and Omaha. Viles & Robbins received 8,000 at their Bridgeport packinghouse which are not included in the total of 200,600. Stockyard receipts were 40,600 larger than the previous week, and 47,600 larger than a year ago. Kansas City receipts were 3,400 larger than the previous week, and 13,500 larger than a year ago.

If farmers and feeders show good judgment in buying they should not lose money. If he would only stop to think he might easily see that the chances are against him when he buys thin-hipped 700 to 800 lb steers at \$4.25 and upward. No matter how well such steers are handled, they can hardly ever be made to weigh over 1,200 lb, a gain of 400 to 500 lb, and there is little probability of their selling as high as \$5. The steer costs about \$34 when bought, and is doing well if worth \$60 at 1,200 lb. Out of this margin of \$26 must come the cost of handling, commissions, freights, cost of feed and care and interest on the investment. From this it will be seen that poor judgment is often the cause of losing money, and that it is not always the fault of the market.

The Chicago Journal, which is at present generally known as the Chicago War Cry, because of its "yellow" war news, has an adjunct to its news department consisting of a fairly correct live stock market report, with a number of paragraphs on matters of interest to the trade. This adjunct is run on the most approved antediluvian principles, for the matter contained in these paragraphs is often, indeed, generally, several days late. At least once a week the venerable scribe who so freely uses the editorial shears and paste-pot to get up his interesting paragraphs, reprints something from the columns of "The National Provisioner," for which credit is occasionally given. Sed sic est vita. "The National Provisioner" is glad to be of assistance to this daily evening competitor.

**LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, May 6—3:45 P. M.—Exchange. Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 76s. 3d.; prime mess, 70s. Pork—Firm; prime mess fine Western, 55s.; prime mess medium Western, 52s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 38s. Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 16 lb, 36s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 27s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 30s. 6d. Cheese—Dull; American finest white, 42s.; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined strong, 17s. 3d.

**LIVERPOOL STOCKS.**

	May 1, '98	April 1, '98.
Bacon, boxes .....	7,100	16,400
Hams, boxes .....	4,500	7,400
Shoulders, boxes .....	2,000	4,600
Cheese, boxes .....	56,700	102,000
Butter, packages .....	600	1,700
Lard, tierces .....	43,000	50,000

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## CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE NOTES.

A cable from Antwerp this week says: "It is highly probable that the French duty on wheat will be reduced."

Shipments of hog product last week were liberal, over 19,000,000 lb cured meats, and over 15,000,000 lb lard.

The May number of Success in an illustrated article on Sir Thomas J. Lipton speaks of him as a "Magician of Finance."

An export demand has suddenly become active in linseed oil cake. Prices have advanced from \$2.50@\$.4 per ton, in sympathy with the appreciation in seed.

Exports last week were large of bacon, 37,000 boxes, against 28,000 the same week last year, and moderate of lard, 12,000,000 lb, against 13,000,000 lb a year ago.

Board of Trade firms quite generally are keeping on full pay all men who have enlisted in the National Guard for the war. Messrs. Broughton and Nickell have lost one of their men, while his family gets his salary each week, and the firm insures him for \$1,000.

Stocks of provisions given out on Monday night showed a decrease of 14,487 tes. of lard, but no important change in pork or ribs. There is a general decrease in stocks of meats, which are considerably in excess of last year, particularly of hams.

Stocks of meats of all kinds here are 168,187,000 lb, against 171,636,000 lb a month ago, and 130,888,000 lb last year. Aggregate stocks of all kinds of provisions decreased 12,177,000 lb during April and are 9,147,000 lb less than last year.

Stocks of lard here decreased 16,000 tes. last month, and are down to 119,000 tes. The contract stock here is only 42 per cent. of a year ago, and is 83,000 tes. The world's stock decreased 46,500 tes. during April, and is 309,000 tes., against 543,000 tes. last year.

William Wares, 70 years old, an ex-member of the Board of Trade, and reputed to be worth \$50,000, died suddenly on Monday at a third-rate hotel on Clark street. He was formerly a partner of C. A. Whyland, the prominent Board of Trade man. The cause of the death was pneumonia.

At noon on Tuesday fire was discovered in the telephone room of the Board of Trade Building. This room is in one corner of the big trading room. The fire was caused by crossed electric wires, and though \$50 will cover the damage done, it caused quite a commotion. By the time the Fire Department arrived the fire was out. When the alarm was first given trading came to a sudden stop.

On Tuesday a rumor to the effect that the cashier of the firm of Jones & Co., 38 Pacific avenue, had absconded with \$1,500, caused quite a flurry among their customers who were owed money from Monday's trading. It was a false rumor, however, as the cashier, E. R. Jones, a member of the firm, had merely gone out to refresh the inner man, and on his return the crowd, which had assembled as if by magic, were paid what was due them.

Charges preferred against A. W. Wright before the directors of the Board of Trade were dismissed by that body on Tuesday on the recommendation of the special committee appointed to investigate the affair. Rumor attributed to Mr. Wright the utterance of some highly objectionable remarks concerning the troops to be sent to Cuba, but the committee upon investigation found Mr. Wright's sentiment in the matter had been distorted in repetition, and that a great deal of misrepresentation had been indulged in. The vote was unanimous.

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Live stock records the past week give cattle, hogs and sheep strong, with slight advance in prices. Receipts, past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City .....	21,238	81,089	19,279
Same week 1897 .....	27,289	67,486	28,955
Same week 1896 .....	20,647	63,387	20,198
Same week 1895 .....	20,619	59,015	20,929
Chicago .....	38,500	199,400	74,500
Omaha .....	12,700	42,600	32,200
St. Louis .....	8,400	39,100	8,400
Kansas City .....	21,300	81,100	19,300

Total .....	80,900	362,200	134,400
Previous week .....	79,700	303,300	102,300
Same week 1897 .....	102,500	288,100	143,500
Same week 1896 .....	78,700	300,500	132,800

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Packing Co. ....	4,466	29,576	5,517
Swift and Co. ....	2,314	13,368	6,392
Schwarzschild & S. Co. ....	4,957	2,048	1,884
Jacob Dold Packing Co. ....	793	5,985	383
Geo. Fowler Son & Co. ....	102	12,388	...

Total .....	12,969	63,482	14,285
Previous week .....	14,252	61,218	15,385
Same week 1897 .....	15,364	58,549	17,250

**CATTLE.**—There were no fancy or choice cattle offered Monday, and the best price obtainable, 1,356 lb avg., was \$4.60. More of a supply, and more of a demand, for fat cattle on Tuesday, but the highest price paid for some 1,536 lb avg. was \$4.90. No fancy cattle on the market Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. Some fair cattle were offered of some 1,520 lb avg., selling as high as \$5.00. Cows of 1,240 lb avg. sold at \$4.15, with 1,500 lb avg. at \$4.20. Heifers were in good demand; several bunches of 697 lb avg. sold at \$4.60, and most of the sales were made during the week at \$4 and over basis. Bulls and stags were in good demand. Bulls mostly ranging from \$3@\$.75, the highest price paid for some 1,580 lb avg. Stags were also in good demand and some 1,730 lb avg. sold at \$4.25. Some fed Texas cattle in the early part of the week of 1,153 lb avg. sold at \$4.25; some 1,206 lb avg. at \$4.30, but at the close of the week a much better feeling on the market and some of 1,219 lb avg. sold at \$4.65. Some Western heifers of 942 lb avg. at \$4.80. Some Western heifers of 1,384 lb avg. sold at \$3.50, and a bunch of Colorados of 1,383 lb avg. sold at \$4.75. Some New Mexican steers of 1,191 lb avg. sold at \$4.35. Some 1,063 lb avg. Old Mexican steers sold at \$4.25. The supply of Quarantine Texas was rather in small supply for the entire week. On Monday some 995 lb avg. were sold at \$4.30, but a bunch of 134 weighing 909 lb avg. sold at \$3.85. Towards the close of the week a bunch of 1,414 lb avg. sold at \$4.35. Some Texas cows of 1,105 lb avg. sold at \$3.25. Texas bulls of 1,178 lb avg. sold at \$3.25.

The feeder and stocker market at present time in Kansas City is in a very limited proportion, not many coming to the market, but just enough stockers here to keep prices on a stiff basis. As both supply and demand is limited, the market is in a very strong position indeed. The shipments of stockers and feeders for April only 573 cars, against 838 cars for month of April one year ago. The exporters shipped for the past week 112 cars, against 126 cars for previous week, against 215 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were as follows: Eastman 1,224 head, Cudahy 104 head, United Dressed Beef Co. 33, Schwarzschild 187, Swift 141, Doud 124, Krauss 142, Michael 58 and Hull 63.

**HOGS.**—The hog market for the past week was in better trim than previous week. Monday opened with fully one-third of the offerings from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. However, the market was lower than on previous Saturday and fully as good hogs sold at top price of \$3.85, which on Saturday sold at \$3.90, the bulk going at \$3.65@\$.80. On Tuesday there was a pretty good demand from the local packers, and the shippers of

light and heavy hogs were fairly in the market, tops going at \$3.90, the bulk at \$3.65@\$.85, assorted workers selling at \$3.70. On Wednesday a still better feeling, so that tops for both Wednesday and Thursday stood at \$4, with the bulk at \$3.70@\$.85. On Friday, though a few top hogs sold at \$4, equally as good hogs were sold later that day at \$3.95, and the bulk sold at \$3.70@\$.85, but more at the lower figure than the higher. On Saturday, however, a better feeling predominated the market and there was a quick and early clearance of the market, the tops at \$4, the bulk at \$3.75@\$.90. On Saturday the heavy hogs ranged from \$3.85@\$.4. The medium and mixed packing hogs sold at a range of \$3.80@\$.95. The light hogs from \$3.70@\$.85, with lights under 100 selling at a range from \$2.75@\$.25. The market closed with a firmer feeling all around. Shipments for week some 17,580 head, heaviest in 4 years. Chicago received 63 cars, Cudahy purchased 42 cars, Boston, Milwaukee and Omaha 4 cars each, Cedar Rapids and New York 3 cars each, St. Louis, Patterson and Chicopee 1 car each.

**SHEEP.**—In the early part of the week prices were fairly strong, but towards the middle a 10c. decline was noted on both lambs and mutton sheep. However, Friday and Saturday saw a different state of affairs, and the market finally receded to the earlier figures with a brisk demand for all offerings. Some of the prices during the week as follows: 118 spring lambs of 56 lb avg., \$6.75. Some 514 New Mexican lambs of 73 lb avg., \$5.05. Some 6,311 New Mexican shearlings and yearlings of 90 lb avg., \$4.85. Some 995 Colorado and New Mexican lambs of 78 lb avg., at \$5.27½. Some 497 Colorado lambs of 86 lb avg., at \$5.30; 1,000 of 78 lb avg., at \$5.35; 993 of 76 lb avg., at \$5.32½. 512 Western lambs of 74 lb avg. at \$5.25. 307 clipped Western lambs of 67 lb avg. at \$4.55. 430 Texas sheep of 95 lb avg. at \$4. 665 Western stock lambs of 65 lb avg. at \$4.50. 210 clipped and Western yearlings of 97 lb avg. at \$4.20. A small bunch of 298 Old Mexico stockers of 41 lb avg. at \$3.

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**Pork and Beef Cracklings Wanted**

AT HIGHEST PRICES.

**JAS. McCALLUM & CO.**

Dayton, Ohio.

Manufacturers of

Azotine and Poultry Foods.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**Kosher Provisions**

LARGEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY.

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Drawbacks collected on exported Tin Cans, Bags and other articles manufactured from imported ma-  
terials. Refunds collected for Packers on imported Salt used in curing meats exported.**OTTO BARTELS,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**PROVISIONS, FISH  
& SALT,**

7 WALLABOUT MARKET,

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The well-known Model Boiled Hams our Specialty.

**KAUFMAN & STRAUSS,  
WHOLESALE BUTCHERS**

Slaughter House, 622 &amp; 624 W. 40th Street.

Salesroom, 623 &amp; 625 W. 39th Street.

Office, 623 West 39th St., NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 1430-36TH ST.



## PACKINGHOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

\* A St. Joseph (Mo.) paper says that the Hammond Co. will build a packinghouse in that city.

\* The Terre Haute (Ind.) Packing Co. will build an addition to its plant to be used chiefly for catsup.

\* J. L. Conley is building an addition to his packinghouse at Curtis and Tyler streets, Topeka, Kan., which will cost \$1,200.

\* An effort is being made to bring the next annual convention of the National Buttermaker's Association to Aurora, Ill. It is to be held next winter.

\* The Asbury Park (N. J.) authorities have passed an ordinance forbidding the erection of any slaughter house within a quarter of a mile of any residence.

\* Mr. F. Joseph, vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and Mr. J. Sulzberger, son of the president, were in Kansas City, Mo., last week.

\* The Armstrong Packing Co., successors of the Dallas Dressed Beef & Packing Co., in Dallas, Texas, are doing a very good business, running to the fullest capacity.

\* William Green & Sons and the Chas. Wolff Packing Co. have secured the contract for furnishing the Kansas volunteers with provisions. The cost will be about \$600 a day.

\* It is reported that Armour & Co. will establish headquarters in Halifax, N. S. A large quantity of stuff, including canned and barreled goods, have been shipped to that port.

\* The Matador Land & Cattle Company, Ltd., of Dundee, Scotland, says a dispatch from Austin, Texas, has filed an amendment to its charter providing for a reduction of its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$1,455,000.

\* It is reported that C. F. Love & Co., of 89 South Water street, Chicago, purpose establishing a large butter manufactory in Marshalltown, Iowa. The company expects to be under way in the latter city by May 15.

\* Gov. Black has signed the Miller bill to prevent the sale and shipment of "bob veal." The bill will prevent the shipment of veal unless each calf bears a tag upon which are the name of the persons raising and shipping the calf, its age and destination.

\* Fire caused damage amounting to \$500 early yesterday morning at the pork packing establishment of Charles Roesch & Sons, in the rear of 834 North Second street, Philadelphia. The fire originated from the overheating of woodwork near a boiler.

\* Henry Maynard has leased the Hutton ranch, just outside of Laramie, Wyo., and will start a stock feeding station there. Cattle will be held and fed for shipment and stock will be bought on commission. The yards will accommodate from 600 to 800 head at a time.

\* Plans are being drawn for a large wholesale and retail market house to be erected at Sixtieth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, for R. H. Parker. It will be fitted up with stores and will have accommodations for sixty stalls on the ground floor, with a cold storage plant in the basement.

\* The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has authorized the admission of cattle that are now and have been since Jan. 1, 1898, located in the two northern tiers of counties

# NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER

FOR LINING

## Cold Storage Houses

## Refrigerators Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

in the State of Arkansas, if, upon inspection by an agent of the board, they are found free of Texas ticks, and incapable of communicating Texas fever infection.

\* The Santa Fé has further reduced the packinghouse product rate from Missouri River points, viz.: Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth to Chicago, effective May 5. The rate will be 10 cents, or 2 cents less than the reduced tariff which was put into effect by the Missouri Pacific several days ago.

\* The National Live Stock Association recommend a change in the 28-hour law, claiming that range cattle may easily travel 40 hours without being unloaded for water. They state that self-interest would compel owners to be careful with their stock, and that the new cattle cars are equipped with water troughs and hay racks.

\* Simon Maier, the Los Angeles (Cal.) butcher, says that reports of the killing of sheep in that section of the country in large numbers for their hides is much exaggerated, and that sheep are at present worth from \$1.75 to \$2. He also says that the number of cattle in Southern California at present is much smaller than is generally estimated.

\* A number of East Buffalo (N. Y.) live stock dealers, at the request of the Humane Society, have agreed to use rubber hose to drive cattle with, instead of clubs and whips. The agreement is signed by the Jacob Dold Packing Co., by A. W. Dold, treasurer;

Eirick Bros., Langdon & Geffs, Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead, J. B. Gibson, Sadler, Huddleston & Co., Doty & Watkins, E. S. Nute, Harrison, Meeks & Co., Cannon & Sweeney, Danahy Packing Co., Zimmer Bros., J. L. Bement & Co., Charles Simon, Arnold Weppner's Sons, Klinck Bros., Arnold Weppner.

### SALTPETRE SCARCE.

One of the effects of the war between Spain and America is the scarcity of saltpetre, that product having been declared contraband of war at the beginning of hostilities. There are but 500 tons of crude on hand at the present time, 470 tons of which are in consumers' hands. The balance of 30 tons is offered at a lump price of 7c. per lb. There are about 15,000 bags afloat, which is, of course, not available. There are no shipments made from Calcutta, India, nor will there be until after the close of the war. A small quantity of refined saltpetre is offered in a small way at from 9@10c. per lb. The Messrs. Battelle & Renwick, of New York, have issued the following special notice to the trade: "In consequence of the uncertainty of securing crude material, we are under the necessity of withdrawing all our price lists of refined brimstone and sulphur and refined saltpetre, and, until further notice, sell against quotations only." The packers are somewhat handicapped in pickling their meats owing to the scarcity of saltpetre. This state of affairs, however, will be a profitable thing for the manufacturers of meat preservatives.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.  
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.  
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.  
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.  
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

For Prices and Samples apply to

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OR  
BROWN & SHAW, 11 Broadway, N. Y.  
E. A. LEVIAN, 120 Milk St., Boston.  
B. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS  
...IN... SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

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**H. SCHEIDEBERG,**

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

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**STEPHEN B. OLIVER,**

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15 Whitehall Street, NEW YORK.

Specialty—PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

**JOHN JAMISON,**

Philadelphia.

**S. P., SMOKED MEATS,  
LARD and COMPOUND**

... Sold on Commission.

**B. FRANKFELD & CO.****PORK PRODUCTS.**

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BRYAN, TEX.,

can give you the best services, and  
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PRODUCTS**, it will pay you to cor-  
respond with them.**GEBR. GAUSE,**

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Importers, Receivers and  
Dealers in all kinds of**AMERICAN  
PROVISIONS**

Especially

**STEAM LARD,****PURE LARD, BACON and HAMS.**Cash Offers and Consignments  
of Steam Lard Desired...REFERENCES: Deutsche Bank, BERLIN.  
Dresdner Bank, BERLIN.**BERTH LEVI & CO.,**

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**HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.**

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

**BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.****FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC.)**

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Cleaners and Importers of

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(Established 1876.)

**IMPORTER AND EXPORTER****OF ALL  
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Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

**N. WOLFSKEHL & CO., SAUSAGE  
CASINGS.**

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**SPICES****PLAUT & STRETCH,**  
Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,  
"PURITY SPICE MILLS,"80 Pearl Street, New York.  
Supplies for the Packing, Provision and  
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.  
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Subscribe to "The National Provisioner."

**Classified Index can be found on Page 7.**



## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at close of business, April 30, 1898:

	April 30, 1898.	April 30, 1897.
Mess pork, winter pkd., new, bbls. ....	73,090	104,050
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), '96-'97. ....	48,336	37,300
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), '95-'96. ....		349
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls. ....		45
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	38,902	32,935
P. S. lard, "contract" (new, old) tcs. ....	*119,131	*252,239
Other kinds of lard, ....	5,631	5,011
Short rib middles, lb. ....	16,670,293	21,963,935
Short clear middles, lb. ....	1,329,745	1,686,016
Extra S. C. middles, lb. ....	4,385,900	6,371,221
Long clear middles, lb. ....	778,289	517,811
D. S. shoulders, lb. ....	1,734,000	1,068,326
S. P. shoulders, lb. ....	2,540,960	2,390,750
Sweet pickled hams, lb. ....	50,227,122	43,545,253
Dry salted bellies, lb. ....	15,115,896	11,151,073
Sweet pickled bellies, lb. ....	10,351,135	8,934,427
Sw't p'd Calif. or picnic hams, lb. ....	11,972,217	6,936,233
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lb. ....	3,958,124	2,474,650
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lb. ....	17,822,579	9,609,025
Other cuts meat, lb. ....	31,300,801	14,203,487

\*Of which 35,411 tcs. were made previous to October 1, 1897.

†Of which 51,673 tcs. were made previous to October 1, 1896.

## MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, April, '98.	Shipped, April, '98.
Pork, bbls. ....	16,607	16,607
Lard, gross weight, lb. ....	5,775,422	47,656,616
Meats, gross weight, lb. ....	21,581,039	77,725,606
Live hogs, No. ....	679,311	96,694
Dressed hogs, No. ....	100	2,181

Average weight of hogs received April, 223; April, 1897, 235; April, 1896, 243.

## THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co. give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	May 1, 1898.	May 1, 1897.
Liverpool and Manchester. ....	42,500	68,500
Other British Ports. ....	9,000	12,500
Hamburg. ....	7,500	42,000
Bremen. ....	5,000	3,000
Berlin. ....	3,000	10,000
Baltic Ports. ....	6,500	12,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim. ....	500	2,000
Antwerp. ....	6,000	35,000
French Ports. ....	9,000	11,000
Italian and Spanish Ports. ....	1,000	1,000

Total in Europe. ....	90,000	197,000
Afloat for Europe. ....	64,000	50,000

Total in Europe and Afloat. ....	154,000	247,000
Chicago Contract. ....	119,131	252,239
Chicago, other kind. ....	5,631	5,011
East St. Louis. ....		5,200
Kansas City. ....	10,126	15,192
Omaha. ....	1,496	2,750
New York. ....	15,270	15,917

Total Tierces. ....	305,654	543,309
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## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

	April 30, 1898.	April 30, 1897.
Mess Pork, Winter pkd., (new) bbls. ....	10,129	22,437
Mess Pork, Winter pkd., (old) bbls. ....	156	34
Other kinds of bbl. Pork bbls. ....	5,260	4,604
Prime Steam Lard, Contract, tcs. ....	495	19,614
Other kinds Lard, tcs. ....	586	911
Short Rib Middles, lbs. ....	1,287,881	4,615,804
Short Clr. Middles, lbs. ....	819,664	1,439,565
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs. ....	761,521	735,798
Long Clear Middles, lbs. ....	113,869	439,865
D. S. Shoulders, lbs. ....	123,787	98,738
S. P. Shoulders, lbs. ....	992,985	555,177
S. P. Hams, lbs. ....	8,475,200	4,978,189
D. S. Bellies, lbs. ....	2,322,819	821,532
S. P. Bellies, lbs. ....	927,000	479,900
S. P. California or Picnic Hams, lbs. ....	1,672,275	400,420
S. P. Boston Shdrs., lbs. ....		7,500
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs. ....	521,400	380,100
Other Cuts, Meats, lbs. ....	5,243,590	2,857,977

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY.

Stocks of provisions in Kansas City at close of business April 30, 1898:

	April 30, 1898.	April 30, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	4,289	1,609
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	2,308	3,412
P. S. lard "contract," tierces. ....	6,704	12,068
Other kinds lard, tcs. ....	3,422	3,124
Short rib middles, lb. ....	4,688,756	4,446,962
Short clear middles, lb. ....	2,385,941	3,441,247
Extra S. C. middles, lb. ....	6,813,015	4,676,669
Long clear middles, lb. ....	199,865	57,202
Dry salt shoulders, lb. ....	3,364,053	2,105,996
D. S. bellies, lb. ....	4,522,941	3,407,301
S. P. shoulders, lb. ....	1,002,422	974,895
S. P. hams, lb. ....	18,096,703	17,005,832
S. P. bellies, lb. ....	7,494,026	6,501,037
S. P. Calif. hams, lb. ....	4,800,229	3,007,858
S. P. skinned hams, lb. ....	3,137,600	2,004,220
Other cuts meat, lb. ....	10,258,425	9,104,297

## LIVE HOGS.

	April, '98.	April, '97.
Received. ....	303,599	250,908
Shipped. ....	55,071	28,163
Driven out. ....	250,196	231,703

## DETAILED SHIPMENTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending April 30, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending April 30, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending May 1, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1896, to May 1, 1897.
Pork, bbls. ....	7,127	115,950	4,227	129,450
Lard, tcs. ....	18,775	304,616	12,473	266,115
" bbls. ....	2,735	61,407	1,655	£2,505
" tanks, lbs. ....		2,750,240	21,500	1,488,473
" pkgs. ....	109,045	1,709,732	56,688	1,301,372
Hams, bxs. ....	9,304	116,077	5,972	89,372
" tcs. ....	931	43,015	2,470	55,003
" bbls. ....	451	9,921	526	16,096
" pkgs. ....	527	38,303	610	102,652
Sides, bxs. ....	93,048	1,666,038	51,947	1,477,264
" tcs. ....	9,233	258,305	6,027	167,734
" bbls. ....	388	8,751	243	8,609
" pkgs. ....	552	27,222	307	13,430
" tcs. ....	1,906	44,016	3,318	46,261
" pkgs. ....	92,985	2,100,061	66,473	1,900,441
Shoulders, bxs. ....	1,189	26,250	503	26,065
" tcs. ....	2	665	22	1,353
" bbls. ....	84	3,370	37	1,356
" pkgs. ....	71	7,877	398	20,187
" pkgs. ....	505	89,702	9,627	287,627
Other prod., bxs. ....	1,476	50,090	692	27,282
" tcs. ....	254	7,411	162	9,228
" bbls. ....	266	21,504	724	29,131
" pkgs. ....	5,985	255,058	7,488	217,360

## GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs. ....	15,183,281	8,384,867
Hams, lbs. ....	7,724,753	5,296,221
Sides, lbs. ....	9,372,702	6,176,713
Shoulders, lbs. ....	730,080	811,410
Other products, lbs. ....	1,325,648	1,124,231

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs. ....	262,637,420	198,654,903
Hams, lbs. ....	119,099,914	98,295,364
Sides, lbs. ....	287,609,312	183,968,464
Shoulders, lbs. ....	18,501,683	29,698,595
Other products, lbs. ....	45,265,206	33,352,719

## WEEKLY MOVEMENT OF PROVISIONS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending April 30, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

RECEIVED.	For Week	Since Oct. 25, 1897.	Same time, 1896-7.
Beef, pkgs. ....			103
Pork, bbls. ....		1,141	3,396
Cut meats, lbs. ....	6,410,352	118,097,235	76,898,424
Lard, lbs. ....	1,931,280	31,987,524	31,379,641
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs. ....	1,473	38,658	42,850
Pork, bbls. ....	7,127	113,392	128,950
Cut meats, lbs. ....	19,172,592	140,476,115	345,204,535
Lard, lbs. ....	18,183,231	262,637,420	198,654,903

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

At the close of last week's business the stock of oleo oil in the Rotterdam market was 2,000 tcs., and the last sale of the week, 45 florins for the very best brands of oleo oil. On Monday and Tuesday of this week no sales were reported; on Wednesday the market opened for the week with sales at 40 florins, followed by sales on Thursday and Friday at 41 florins for choice oil. The advance from 39 to 45 was caused by the belief among churning in Europe that we could not ship oleo oil from this country in war time, or that same would be interfered by the Spanish navy on the ocean, but having realized that such is not the case, the market has dropped 5 florins, and closes for the week at 41 florins.

At this time of writing the price of neutral lard is about the same as that of oleo oil, and held strong on account of the high prices for steam lard out West. With oleo and neutral lard at the same price, the chances are that the consumption of neutral lard will grow less, and that of oleo oil will grow larger. The butter markets in Europe continue to decline, which makes the outlook for oleo prices rather towards a lower level than a higher one.

## SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

May 4. Swift Extra sold at 40 florins.  
 " 4. Orange King sold at 40 florins.  
 " 5. Harrison sold at 41 florins.  
 " 5. Morris Extra sold at 41 florins.  
 " 5. Swift Extra sold at 41 florins.  
 " 5. Orange King sold at 41 florins.  
 " 5. Supreme Extra sold at 40 florins.  
 " 5. Monarch sold at 39 florins.  
 " 5. Knickerbocker sold at 32 florins.  
 2,300 tcs. sold.

April 30 - Sales this week, 1,000 tcs. Stocks to-day, 2,000 tcs.

## Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

April 30. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore-Morris, 900; Swift, 585; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 22. Total, 1,507 tcs.

April 30. Per Stmr. Spaarndam-Swift, 455; Armour & Co., 375; Hammond, 250; S. & S. N. Y., 315; S. & S. K. C., 384; Isaacs, 60; United, 230; Stern, 100; Eastmans, 150. Total, 2,319 tcs.

May 5. Per Stmr. Alma from Baltimore-Swift, 130; Cudahy P. Co., 200; Pittsburg P. Co., 60; Martin, 105. Total, 495 tcs.

## Neutral Lard.

April 30. Per Stmr. De'ano from Baltimore-Armour & Co., 500; Swift, 100; Friedman, 625; Louisville P. Co., 150; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 38. Total, 1,413 tcs.

May 5. Per Stmr. Alma from Baltimore-Swift, 260; Friedman, 250; International, 225; Armour P. Co., 540. Total, 1,275 tcs.


## NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers May 5, there were elected as members: Henry F. Bruning (Huber & Co., flour), and Ernest D. Schoefer (Peter Wright & Son, steamship agents).

Visitors at the Produce Exchange: H. H. Gurley, H. McCarty, W. F. Day, C. H. Steele, C. H. Gurney and Dudley Marin, from Chicago; R. Hoshburg, Toledo, Ohio; G. G. Nichols, Minneapolis; G. M. Shaw, Toledo, T. N. Chillicothe, Ohio.

The provision traders this week have had most of their time taken up in watching the grain markets find their way to old-time war prices, and which they more easily do from the squeezing of the short interest in them here and in England and the active wants of all European sources of consumption. Of course, outside speculators just at present are somewhat diverted from provisions, therefore if packers want to raid them a little to get hogs cheap they meet with little resistance.


Produce Exchange memberships ought to go higher. There has never before been prolonged excitement in the grain markets without bringing about active demands for memberships and advancing their prices. There have been several applications for memberships within the week, more than in some time, while the offerings of the certificates seem to be in a narrower way. Proposed for membership: Louis F. W. Kahler (N. T. Sweets' Son & Co., flour), by John T. Baldwin; Clement J. Fetteroid (Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co., storage), by C. A. C. Fetteroid; Austin Jerome Clapp, grain commission, by Edward Phillips; William A. Williamson (Williamson & Dutton, wholesale commission), by Geo. G. Matlage, and Chas. H. Steele (Finley, Barrett & Co., grain and provisions, Chicago, Ill.), by H. B. Day.




## B. HELLER & CO.

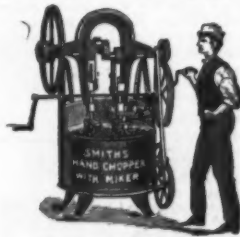
# CHEMISTS.

We make a specialty of **COLORS** and **PRESERVATIVES** for Meats and sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST.  CHICAGO, ILL.



Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



**BEST and CHEAPEST  
HAND CHOPPER**  
IN THE WORLD.  
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine  
in 15 minutes. Runs easy  
and is Strong and Durable.  
Send for Lowest Prices.



**BUFFALO SPICE MILL**

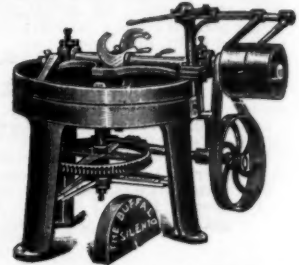
Best Mill ever put on the Market.  
It pays to grind your own spices, then  
you know it is pure.

Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and  
Mixes at one time.



**Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.**

(Patent Applied for.)  
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.  
MODERATE PRICES.



**Latest Silent Cutter.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.**

# JUMP IN SALTPETRE!

## PACKERS AND BUTCHERS:

**DON'T WORRY** if the booming of cannon has  
boomed the price of Saltpetre over 200 per cent. in the last fortnight, and if every shot should  
send it higher.

## BUTCHERS AND PACKERS:

**DON'T YOU CARE,** for you are not de-  
pendent on Saltpetre to effect a perfect cure of your meats.

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# OUT TO-DAY

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## Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine

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from the press and is ready for distribution. Besides treating of the manufacture of GLUE and GELATINE and the applications and uses of machinery, etc., it contains a complete list of

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## ABOUT DISSOLVING OF GLUE AND PREPARING SAME FOR USE.—III.

Over the old process of melting glue the new one has the following advantages: First, the preparation is done more rapidly; thirty gallons of a 30 to a 40 per cent. solution can be dissolved in one-third or one-fourth the time formerly required. Second, the spoiling of the glue by overheating or boiling is done away with entirely. The damage now done by using steam or hot water to heat glue is often very large, especially if it is attempted to hasten the action, and sometimes the value of glue solutions have been reduced by 50 per cent. or more.

Mr. Kahrs says, in the patent referred to, the following in regard to the dissolving of glue, with special reference to ground glue. It is one of the weightiest arguments we have ever read for the use of ground glue, and both manufacturers and consumers will find it of special interest to study this part carefully.

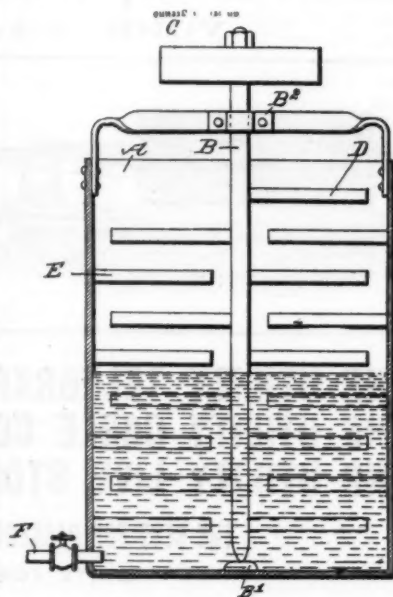
For a better understanding of the process I refer to the accompanying drawing, which represents a vertical section of a mixing or stirring apparatus adapted to the carrying out of the dissolving of glue.

A is a vessel or tank in which is mounted a mixing or stirring device, consisting of a shaft B, driven by any suitable means, as by a driving wheel C, and having projecting arms or blades D, which co-operate with fixed blades E, supported from the sides of the tank. Said shaft is provided with a bearing B<sup>1</sup> at the bottom of the tank and journaled in a suitable bearing B<sup>2</sup> at the top.

F is a nozzle or pipe connecting with a source of live steam.

In making a glue solution the amount of water necessary to form a batch of liquid glue is put into the tank A, and the steam is then admitted through the pipe F until the water is warmed to the proper degree, or until it is lukewarm, but not so hot that the hand cannot bear it. The temperature to which the water is heated depends to some extent on the amount of glue to be added, but it must be sufficiently high to give to the final mixture a temperature somewhat above the congealing point of the glue solution itself, while not high enough to cause any lumpiness or sticking together of the dry glue particles, due to excessive softening of the

latter. I have found that temperatures not above 120° F. and not below 90° F. are the limits for ordinary conditions of practice for low grade glues, and it is within these limits of temperature that I prefer to work. At temperatures higher than 120° F. the glue itself is, as stated, liable to soften independently of the action of water and the glue particles resist and retard solution by sticking together and forming lumps, while temperatures below 90° F. may bring the final temperature below the congealing point of the glue solution and then prevent a perfect mixture to be formed and prevent adhesion of the glue. The water having thus been brought to the desired temperature the steam supply is cut off and the necessary amount of glue, preferably in a finely divided condition, is introduced into the tank. The mixer is then set in motion and the particles of glue are quickly dissolved, since the agitation brings each glue particle into continuous contact with a larger quantity of water than would otherwise be possible, this because the rubbing of the particles against each other and against the liquid detaches the viscous melting surface therefrom as fast as formed and hastens the melting and the dissolving by continuous exposure of more surface on the particles to the dissolving action. By taking advantage of the superior heat absorbing qualities of water and by imparting all the necessary heat to the water beforehand I obtain a rapid and uniform heating of the resulting mixture of glue and water, while there is absolutely no possibility of damage done to the glue by overheating, since no heat is supplied



to the mixture after the glue is added. A lumpy coagulation of the glue particles is at the same time completely prevented, for while the temperature is above the setting point of the glue solution it is too low to cause softening and clogging up of the glue itself. The result is a smooth and uniform and perfectly liquid glue solution obtained with a minimum of heat and at the expense of a short time and a little power.

We have tried Mr. Kahrs' process and found it to be just what he says it is, and his process is now, by special arrangement, used in our laboratory whenever glue is dissolved. We think those interested ought to write to Mr. Kahrs and make arrangements for the use of his patent. For paper makers and manufacturers of kalsomine and the like the patent will prove specially interesting, as it refers to these arts as well.

## WAR AND THE IMPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

Considerable anxiety has been felt among merchants engaged in the importation of American provisions with regard to the possible interference with business which would result in the war between the United States and Spain, and in talking to some of the most representative men a feeling was expressed that without delay measures should be taken to bring before our government the views of the trade. This feeling is not confined to provision importers, but is shared by those connected with cognate trades. The position is rendered more difficult by the great uncertainty as to what course would be adopted by Spain. Questions in Parliament have shown that the feeling of alarm is not confined to the merchants in any one district, and it is obvious that the provision importers of London and Liverpool would suffer even more largely than those at Bristol, where a large percentage of the transatlantic goods come, via the service which has Montreal for its western port and Avonmouth (close to Bristol) for its English harbor. Great quantities of butter, cheese, fruit and other commodities are brought by this route, and are either sent by rail direct to London or the Midlands, or distributed by Bristol provision houses. This traffic happily neither of the belligerents can rightly interfere with, but the condition of things with regard to English vessels from American ports is felt to be very different. Take one article in illustration. Nine-tenths of the bacon required by Bristol houses for their customers, as a wholesale merchant explained, come from the States either direct to Bristol or via Liverpool. It is marked plainly with the country of its origin, and there is not much doubt that privateers, or armed vessels acting nominally on behalf of Spain, but having in view their own pecuniary gain, would pounce down upon such goods and confiscate them. So, too, with the cheese and other produce which comes in larger bulk to Liverpool than to Bristol. Merchants are apprehensive not only of the trouble and loss in consequence of goods seized, but foresee the possibility of an utter dislocation of traffic. If Spanish vessels have the right to search English ships and exercise that right on a large scale it means that any English boat may be "held up," its papers examined and cargo overhauled, and if any portion is deemed seizable, the ship may be detained, or even taken into a Spanish port, so that the American portion of its cargo may be removed. There are, in fact, almost endless possibilities for trouble. If privateering is resorted to, experience in the past shows that captains and crews engaged in that work rapidly develop qualities not very distinguishable from those of regular pirates, and not only is this the case, but statistics prove what an immense amount of mischief may be done by a few of these nautical free lances. But apart from this contingency it is absolutely impossible to say what goods would be regarded as contraband. The suggestion that a safe outlet for American produce may be found through Canadian ports does not meet with much support from merchants cognizant with the facts, and one gentleman expressed the view that war must mean a material reduction of imports of American provisions. There are three Canadian ports available, and supposing they are able to double their present rate of dispatch, he said it would meet only a small part of the difficulty. As a matter of fact, however, Montreal is stated to be already working pretty nearly up to its capacity, and during its season men are at work night and day discharging and loading ships which arrive and depart from that port. It is obvious

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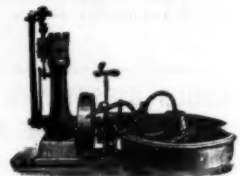
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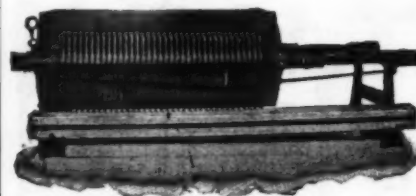
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that in the matter of dock facilities the amount of added accommodation, which may be given at short notice to meet an unexpected emergency, is limited, and Montreal apparently is not so well provided for as the more energetic of her citizens desire her to be. Representations have been made to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce upon the subject, and its president has intimated that the intention was to call a meeting directly the crisis attained a climax and the war declaration had come, then the strongest influence possible would be brought to bear upon the government for the protection of English commerce.

Since the above was written our Bristol correspondent has had an opportunity of hearing the views of Mr. E. G. Crew, of the firm of Messrs. Crew, Widgery & Co., the well-known provision merchants, of Bristol and London, who are considerable importers of American produce. Mr. Crew did not take nearly so serious a view of the possible effects of war upon provision importations to this country as several other members of his trade had done a day or two earlier in the week, although in the meantime the outbreak of hostilities had become practically a certainty. His impression is that Spain will not attempt to blockade New York or Boston, for while the damage to America by such a course would be comparatively small, it would be a considerable inconvenience to Spain to have a large part of her fleet detained in the North Atlantic, while, according to his view, they might be required for the naval engagements which will probably take place between Key West and Old Point Comfort. Mr. Crew, continuing, said: "I do not think Bristol will be affected by the war, because the trade of this port to the States is mainly an import trade. Spain, with her hands full, is not likely to waste her resources in overhauling British ships sailing from New York to Liverpool or Bristol, since it would be merely a vexatious interference with the trade of Great Britain, and I am strongly of opinion that although John Bull is a patient creature, he would not submit to that kind of search, but would soon find a remedy for it. Probably Spain is aware of this already, and would receive a formal intimation on the subject as soon as war is declared. The major part of the exports from the United States are carried in British and German vessels, and a Spanish admiral would probably see a British ship sailing east as soon as she appeared on the horizon, would know what her name and destination was, and would be able to form a good guess as to her cargo. The cargoes of these steamers would be owned for the most part by European citizens, the goods being paid for before shipment by bills of exchange." The fact that the risk to British ships was slight, was, Mr. Crew thought, evidenced by the low rate which Lloyds were at that time charging for war risks; Lloyds evidently did not think the risk was serious. The case of English vessels going to America, Mr. Crew recognized, stood on a different footing, and here a Spanish admiral might reasonably stop a neutral ship to see if she had on board contraband of war. Supposing that Spain was so foolish as to waste her energies in attempting a blockade of Boston and New York, and to interfere with British vessels coming from America, Mr. Crew believed that an outlet for a considerable quantity of goods could be found via Canada and the St. Lawrence, and said he thought the delay which would occur through forwarding by that route would not be serious. He had talked these matters over with Lloyds underwriters in London, and this at least was the impression he had formed from what he heard in town, and from what he knew of the American trade.—The Grocers' Gazette (London).

### HINTS FOR PACKERS.

The Poland-China is the lard producing hog. Corn-fed hogs are not popular now. The lean meat producer has the call.

Packers desirous of doing a fancy trade in hams would do well to imitate the Smithfield brands.

The proper care of hogs in hot weather is something for the up-to-date packer to study.

Packinghouse superintendents should keep abreast of the times. We live in an age of evolution in which no man loses by keeping his ears and eyes open.

In shipping hogs care should be taken not to overcrowd cars.

In unloading hogs, particularly in summer, there should be no hurry to weigh.

Much trouble can be averted by placing hogs in airy sheds with well sogged earth floors for a few hours prior to weighing.

The inspection of hogs made by the government inspectors at the scales before weighing is very close and their decision is final; salesmen having no appeal therefrom.

Watch out for hogs bearing cuts or bruises on the hams or shoulders.

Less antagonism between the country packer and local shipper would result profitably to both.

Beating or otherwise exciting or disturbing hogs should always be denounced, nor should hot or excited hogs be slaughtered while in such a condition.

Bestow as much care as possible on your ice machine or machines. They cost money and require eternal vigilance by reason of their delicacy.

Much of the "sour" meats complained of can be traced to the bad usage given hogs before killing. Cripples should, on this very basis, be killed at once, as they get worse, of course, instead of better, by being kept over.

Cinders and such rubbish should be kept away from hogs about to be slaughtered.

Stags and sows and all belligerent hogs should be kept separate, otherwise incalculable damage to hams, shoulders and sides will follow.

The total cost of handling hogs in yards should never exceed one cent per hog, feed included.

Never consider feeding a needless expense when holding over. It not only prevents shrinkage, but keeps the hogs quiet and less liable to excitement.

If hogs are kept over a few hours prior to weighing the subsequent shrinkage does not figure, as such shrinkage would be a total loss anyhow.

It has been maintained that a fixed rate of not less than 2 per cent. should be the rule as dockage in favor of the packer when weighing live hogs, especially wagon hogs.

Much depends upon the live hog department of the packinghouse. Much can be gained and much loss and expense avoided by shrewd management.

Strict attention to small matters in all departments cannot but result satisfactorily to the packer.

In driving hogs to the sticking pens those charged with the work should be warned not to unduly excite them or use sticks, and in extending this advice it is well to call attention to the useless, brutal and unprofitable practice of some shacklers beating hogs with shackles while in the process of shackling. As high as 30 per cent. of more or less bruised hams have been known to result through this and other senseless practices.

Everything in the killing department depends on the foreman, and his absence for ever so short a period from the gang means loss to his employer on every side. It is preposterous to assume that any killing gang will properly fulfil its duties during the absence of the foreman. They may keep up the re-

quired number per hour, but this is nothing compared to how that specified number is handled and the product therefrom, guts and casings, especially.

Important matters are often overlooked. In stripping the small guts—that is, pulling them through the hands to clean out the bulk of the refuse—many men destroy more small guts than would pay ten times their wages by bunching the worms therein.

An incompetent and careless gutter can lose his employer a great deal in scarring guts—that is, cutting the outer skin of the bung gut in turning the knife around the crown. The same incompetent hand can also, in opening hogs, destroy whole sets of guts, and this is often done, particularly in packinghouses where the gang is addicted to "rushing."

### AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

The New York Court of Appeals held, in the case of *People ex rel. The New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company vs. Roberts, Comptroller*, reported in the New York Law Journal, that the business of purchasing sheep and lambs, slaughtering them, pulling the wool from the hides, converting the waste parts into fertilizer and then reducing the carcasses to a temperature which would retard decomposition and shipping them to places of delivery in refrigerator cars does not constitute "carrying on manufacture" within the spirit and meaning of the provision of the Corporation Tax law, which exempts from the tax thereby imposed foreign corporations carrying on manufactures within the State; that the decision of a former Comptroller of the State that the relator was not subject to taxation under the provisions of the act did not estop his successor from holding otherwise, and that the fact that the dividends of the company which were made the basis of the tax were earned outside of the State, and that its business conducted within the State was without profit, did not relieve from the imposition of the tax. The court said: "The business conducted by the relator was obviously that of purchasing, slaughtering and selling sheep and lambs. While it utilized the hides, the wool, the tallow and the offal, as well as the carcasses of these animals, yet to say that refrigerated mutton, rendered tallow, pulled wool, or untanned hides were manufactured articles would be quite incorrect. The words of a statute are to be given their natural, plain, obvious and ordinary signification. To say that the relator was engaged in manufacturing mutton, wool, hides and tallow would not be giving to the words 'manufacture' or 'manufactures' their ordinary and plain signification. It may be that the fertilizer could be regarded as a manufactured article, but that was not the principal business in which the relator was engaged, but was a mere incident to it. Manifestly, none other of these articles was manufactured; at most they were merely prepared for market and preserved until sold. We are clearly of the opinion that the relator was not a manufacturing corporation, nor engaged in 'carrying on manufacture' in this State within the spirit and meaning of the statutes."

### MICHIGAN'S OLEO LAW.

Circulars containing the decision of the Illinois court regarding the unconstitutionality of the colored oleomargarine law are being sent all over Michigan by a large oleo manufacturer of Chicago. The Michigan law was framed very much like the law of Illinois, and it is believed that a decision like the Illinois one would stand in Michigan.

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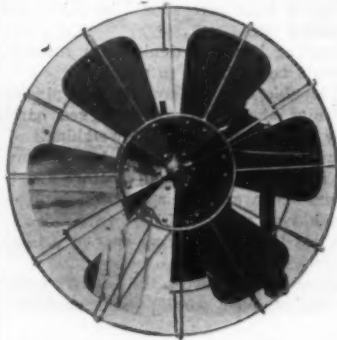
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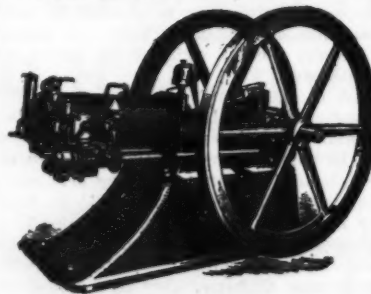
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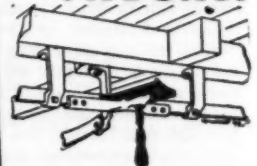
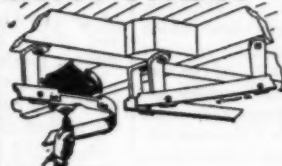
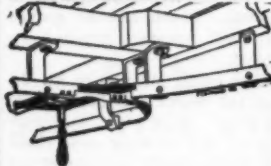


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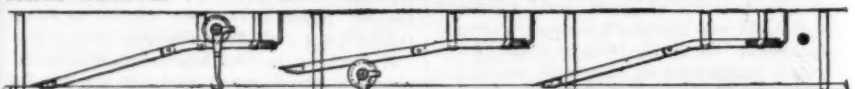


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and Best in the Market.

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**THE BACON PIG.**

It is important that breeders should be reminded of what constitutes the ideal bacon pig from an English standpoint. Mr. A. R. Roe, the manager of a new bacon factory, recently established at Framlingham, a small town in the center of an important agricultural district in Suffolk, England, speaking on this subject at the Framlingham Farmers' Club recently, observed that within the last twenty years a great change had taken place in the public taste in respect to pork and bacon, due to a great extent, doubtless, to the large imports of fresh meats from abroad at low prices, which had made the working classes less dependent on the large joints of salted pork, while on the other hand there had been a steadily increasing demand from the middle and upper classes for mild-cured bacon and small hams. He said that if they took up a provision dealer's price list they would see that the back and streakies sold for 11d. and 1s., the gammons for 8d., and the fore ends for 6d. or less, or, in other words, middles 93s., gammons 64s., and fores 42s.; and still further, that a lower price was realized for bacon that was fat and the sides over a certain weight. The head and feet were practically worthless, and hardly paid for preparing them and sending them to the London market. The pig required, therefore, was one with a small head, light in the shoulders and long and deep in the ribs, wide



PARIS' NEW ABATTOIR.

in the loin and thick in the flank, with hams square, deep and meaty well down to the hock. The animal which, in his opinion, best fulfilled those requirements was the improved large white Yorkshire; and he was not alone on that point, as large numbers of this breed were being sent abroad to bacon-producing countries. The right shaped pig having been obtained, the next thing was to bring it up to weight of 11 stones as nearly as possible with not more than two and one-fourth inches of fat on its back in the thickest part. He could not state too plainly that corn and rice meal must not enter into the ration after the pig had reached five stones, and previously to that might only be used in limited quantities. For both corn and rice meal were absolutely certain to result in soft and oily fat, and that they did not want at any price.

**MILLENNARY OF THE SAUSAGE.**

Perhaps not very soberly, it is suggested that the millenary of the German sausage should soon be celebrated. It seems that it is just a thousand years since some forgotten genius conceived the bright idea of compacting unconsidered trifles into delicacies of worth and moment. It is said that the Frankfurter sausage dates from 1500 A. D., and that bratwurst, lieberwurst and other dainties are of comparatively recent development.

**PARIS' NEW ABATTOIR.**

Paris, France, is to have a new stockyards, one of the most complete and best devised, according to the Parisian papers, that has ever been constructed. The site has been selected on the left bank of the Seine and the yards will supply the six neighboring wards of the city, thereby doing away with the old yards of Villejuif and Grenelle, the first of which is too distant, the second wholly inadequate to the demands upon it. The work upon the new yards has already begun.

At Morillons, the site of the new abattoir, the knowledge gained by experience has been applied. All the difficulties met at the old slaughter houses have been guarded against. The inspectors will be able to exercise their control readily and effectively.

The yards extend over a considerable stretch of ground, the various buildings and pens being separated by wide avenues. Air and light will enter everywhere, and arrangements have been made for the easy and frequent cleaning of all spots likely to accumulate dirt and become breeding spots for the germs of disease. Running water will be led through the slaughter houses to wash away the dirt which would otherwise accumulate, and it is claimed that the odor from the yards will be so slight as to be imperceptible. We present herewith to our readers a view of the gateway to the abattoir.

**OUR TRADE WITH SPAIN.**

The Agricultural Department issued a bulletin this week on our trade relations with Spain from 1888 to 1897. According to this it appears that our trade with Spain, although subject to minor fluctuations, has been gradually decreasing for about 15 years. The returns for 1897, with the single exception of those for 1895, which fell to \$14,501,195, were the lowest recorded since 1878, twenty years ago.

The shipments of wheat, which is the leading item in this group, have been extremely spasmodic. In 1893 they aggregated as high as 2,443,105 bushels, while in 1895 there appear to have been no shipments whatever.

Of the various meat products shipped from the United States to Spain, lard is the only item of any considerable importance. In 1880 there was an exceptionally heavy shipment, aggregating over a million pounds. The average shipments per annum fell from 456,147 pounds, worth \$34,119, in 1888-92, to 181,919 pounds, worth \$13,989, in 1893-97.

Another meat product in our export trade with Spain that shows a decided falling off is tallow.

Meat products other than lard and tallow are exported to the extent of only a few thousand dollars per annum. The average yearly value of all meat products shipped was \$55,797 for 1888-92 and \$17,769 for 1892-97.

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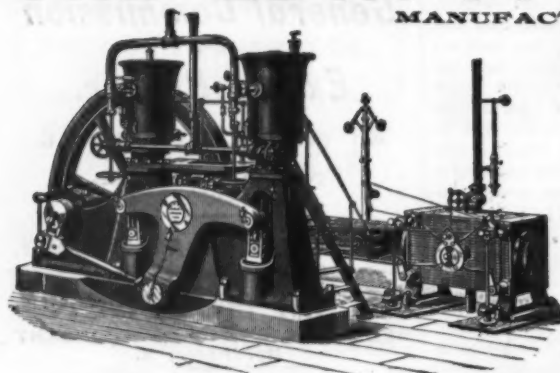
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# Ice and Refrigeration

—Mr. Neumeister proposes to put in an ice plant at Pasadena, Cal.

—A. E. Grant has erected a cold storage plant at 9 MacMaster street, Auburn, N. Y.

—E. C. Anderson & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., will erect an ice factory in Madisonville, Ky.

—The Central Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., will manufacture ice soon.

—The ice trust in Chicago raised the price of ice from May 1 ten cents per hundred pounds.

—The Tuscaloosa Electric Light Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., is preparing to put in an ice machine.

—Work on the new artesian well at Cudahy's plant in Omaha, Neb., is nearing completion.

—The Johnson City (Tenn.) ice factory, closed for several years, may be operated at an early date.

—Davis & Sons, Dalton, Ga., contemplate adding a four or five ton refrigerating plant to their factory.

—The Ennis (Texas) Ice, Light and Power Co. has put in new machinery and enlarged its capacity for ice making.

—Christian Henrich is erecting a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant in Norfolk, Va., that will cost \$150,000.

—Two new breweries are contemplated in Haverhill, Mass. The names of the interested parties have not yet been given out.

—J. F. Deininger, of South Vallejo, Cal., is having the Philadelphia Brewery enlarged and improved. He will expend about \$4,000 in the work.

—The ice plant and buildings belonging to the N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.'s brewery, at Albuquerque, N. M., was entirely destroyed by fire. All machinery was badly damaged.

—Work on the new ice plant of Jacob F. Kuhn & Co., in the Fifth Ward, Williamsport, Pa., is under way. It is hoped to have the plant in operation by June 15.

—The Massillon (Ohio) Artificial Ice Co. may soon find it necessary to enlarge its present plant. It now turns out 15 tons of ice per day. The manager is L. P. Schimke.

—A representative of the steel works of Carnegie & Frick, of Homestead, Pa., arrived in Sioux City to superintend the erection of the new ice machines at the Cudahy packing plant.

—Additional refrigerating machinery has been installed in the shop of the Santa Anna Meat Co., in Santa Anna, Cal. The cold storage facilities will thus be greatly facilitated.

—The Georgetown (Ky.) Street Railway and ice plant, which were knocked down to C. H. Williams for \$29,000, are to be resold, Mr. Williams having failed to give bond for the purchase price.

—The Williamsport (Pa.) ice plant will be ready about June 15. J. F. Kuhn, who now resides there, is interested. Harman & Jones have been awarded the contract for erecting the plant.

—James Phillip, mechanical engineer for the South Omaha and Sioux City plants of the Cudahy Co., has gone to Omaha to get some machinery necessary for the erection of the ice machines at the local plants.

—Another artificial ice plant and cold storage warehouse is about to be erected in Topeka, Kan., at the corner of Curtis and Tyler streets, by R. L. Connelly, of this city. R. E. Jones will be the manager.

—The Scranton (Pa.) Ice Co., composed of several large Scranton ice concerns, has been incorporated at the State Department with \$40,000 capital. The directors are A. B. and F. E. Stevens, Samuel Sillsbee, Luther Keller, G. B. Jermyn, P. J. Casey and George D. Taylor, of Scranton.

—The plant of the Diamond Ice Company, of Braddock, Pa., is to be enlarged to twice its present size and the capacity increased from 35 to 90 tons daily. A set of new boilers and tanks are to be placed by the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, and a 50-ton ice machine is to be put in by a Cleveland (O.) firm.

—Armstrong & Printzenhoff, contractors, are to make extensive alterations to the Quaker City Cold Storage building, Delaware avenue and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, shortly. They include cellar excavations, lining the walls with insulated material, putting in a new elevator, etc. The cost is to be \$10,000.

—The Corsicana (Texas) Ice Co. has awarded a contract to drill a well for either oil or gas near their ice plant. The object the company has in drilling this well is to get either gas or oil (either will do) for fuel purposes in operating their plant. It is argued that

there can be a saving of more than 50 per cent. in fuel expenses in operating the ice plant if either oil or gas can be secured by drilling this well.

—Capt. Frederick Rodgers, president of the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, said Thursday in New York that he had received orders to secure two refrigerating ships. The only vessels known to the board at present that are available for this service are the Illinois of the International Navigation Company and one or two of the Ward liners. Capt. Rodgers said that it might be necessary to buy a ship not well adapted for the purpose and refit her into a refrigerating ship. The ships, when secured, will be used to supply both the army and navy with fresh vegetables and meat.



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It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

**Want and For Sale ADS on Page 45.**



**LIQUID AIR AND REFRIGERATION.**

A very interesting experiment was recently performed by Mr. Charles E. Tripler, of New York City, in liquefying air in large quantities and at small cost by a simple apparatus devised by him. The possibilities of its extensive use in refrigeration is so apparent that a résumé of his work will be exceedingly interesting to our readers.

The liquid air is a clear, colorless liquid, when filtered resembling water. It is intensely cold, the temperature being 312° below zero. It is constantly boiling, as it absorbs heat from surrounding objects, and thus it gradually resumes the gaseous condition. If inclosed in vessels thickly surrounded with a non-conductor, however, it boils but very slowly, and may be kept thus in an open vessel for many hours, and may be transported from place to place. Cold as it is, the fingers may be plunged into it for an instant, because it is in the spheroidal state, and does not actually wet them. When poured upon any surface it breaks into drops which immediately volatilize. It absorbs heat so rapidly from all surrounding substances, that when poured into a glass tube standing in water or whisky the liquid surrounding the tube is soon frozen. As the liquid air boils away the nitrogen first evaporates, because its boiling point is lower than that of oxygen. After a while nearly pure liquid oxygen remains. A cup of ice was removed from the outside of one of these tubes. Inside it liquid oxygen was poured, then steel was burned in the oxygen. In another experiment a blow-pipe was extemporized by putting liquid air into a vessel to which a tube was attached, and the vaporization of the air forced air through the tube so as to blow to red heat an ignited hard carbon, which was then plunged into liquid oxygen, and burned intensely in the midst of the surrounding cold liquid. The characteristic odor of ozone was noticeable.

A bung pounded into a bottle containing liquid air, was blown to the ceiling with a loud pop.

Liquid oxygen is somewhat heavier than water. Liquid air was poured upon water. After the nitrogen had boiled off, the oxygen would sink into the water in little globes which descended till they reached a depth of water where the ebullition of the descending globe became so violent as to raise it again to the surface, which process was repeated over and over again—a very pretty experiment.

The cold of the liquid air is so intense that india rubber, immersed in it, became brittle, and broke like glass. So also did the tin cup containing liquid air.

An exhaust pump was attached to a glass tube containing liquid air, and the vaporized air was drawn off, causing violent ebullition in the tube. So great a degree of cold was thus produced as to cause a liquefaction of the air of the room on the outside of the tube, and even some crystals of frozen air were formed, the temperature requisite to freeze air being stated by Mr. Tripler at about 400 below zero.

Such is the avidity of liquid oxygen for hydrocarbons that violent explosions are caused by burning such substances as alcohol or cotton waste in the oxygen. An iron pipe open at both ends and a copper pipe open at one end, were shown at the laboratory, which had been shattered by explosions thus caused, the energy of chemical combination being so enormous that the resulting gases broke their way through the tube, instead of escaping by the open end only a few inches distant.

These experiments are replete with scientific interest. It seems probable, also, that important economic results may follow. These powerful agents, so cheaply procured and so easily transported, must have uses in

the arts which cannot yet be defined. Just what they are may not yet be understood; but it is well that the inventive genius of America should apply itself to the problem of utilizing these wonderful products.

Meanwhile the subject excites equal interest in Europe. An apparatus of Dr. Carl Linde was exhibited at the Society of Arts in London on March 7 and 8, which operates on the regenerative principle, utilizing the air under high pressure to cool off that under lower pressures by escaping through an orifice from one chamber to the other. The degrees of pressure range from 16 to 10 atmospheres, and a temperature of about 200° C. is produced.

**A COLD STORAGE SHIP.**

Some new wrinkles in naval warfare are to be introduced by the United States in the present struggle. The steamer Illinois, originally intended for making a voyage from the eastern coast to Alaska with gold seekers, recently purchased by the government, is being fitted out as a refrigerating ship, under the direction of the Paymaster General of the navy, who has charge of furnishing provisions to the vessels of the service. The Illinois will have a complete refrigerating apparatus and several cold storage compartments. For the first time in the history of naval warfare officers and men of a squadron operating in the tropics will have fresh meat and other frozen supplies, with plenty of ice. Contracts have been placed by Paymaster General Stewart for securing 100,000 pounds of fresh beef to be stored on the Illinois. As there is a battleship of the same name under construction, the Illinois will be rechristened. Appropriate names for special vessels have been chosen by Secretary Long, and the rule will be followed with the provision ship. The ambulance ship, for example, has been called the Solace, and the engineering repair vessel the Vulcan. One of the names suggested for the Illinois is the Pantry, and she is already referred to by that cognomen among naval officers.

**A BUSINESS HINT.**

Joseph Chine, in name of the Geneva Company, at Turin, Italy, has presented a proposition to the authorities in that city offering to establish slaughter houses of iron construction and a mechanical ice manufacturing and refrigerating establishment for the preservation of alimentary substances, especially meats. American manufacturers will have an opportunity to furnish estimates on the various works, as the authorities, according to Consul Percy McElrath, of Turin, have made a favorable report to this request. Turin, with a population of 350,000 inhabitants, is the natural and real distributing center for a large area of the surrounding territory, and up to the present time it has never had the benefit of any system of cold storage of meats or perishable products. The inauguration of such a system must, in time, work material changes in the method of conducting many branches of business.

**PROPOSALS.**

Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 10, 1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Hospital, New York, the daily supply of meats, groceries, butter, eggs, cheese, ice, milk, bread, vegetables and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Hospital, New York, or to the Navy Pay Office, New York. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

X. Y. Z.—As is pretty generally known, fowls will keep fresh longer, and present a better appearance if kept without food for 24 hours before killing. (2) Old hens lay but little, if any, in winter, and but sparingly at any time.

F. C. R.—The yield of wheat in Victoria, Australia, during the past year amounts to 10,400,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,000,000 bushels. (2) Great Britain gets from the United States a little less than 50 per cent. of all the wheat she consumes.

R. S. E.—A nation at war decides for itself what goods are contraband of war. If any other nation objects to the decision, as conflicting with its treaty rights or with its rights under general international law, or upon any other ground, the question is to be settled by diplomacy, by arbitration, or, in the last resort, by war. We believe that breech loading shot or sporting guns would be regarded as contraband.

H. C. E.—We are indebted to the Australian Trading World for the following on Mayonnaise of Frozen Lamb: A nice way to use a cold neck of lamb is to cut it into cutlets, trim them neatly and dip each one in mayonnaise sauce which has been mixed with a little cold melted aspic jelly, sprinkle them alternately with minced ham and gherkin. Arrange the cutlets on a border of chopped aspic jelly, with a nice fresh salad in the center. Garnish the base with sliced tomatoes and picked watercress.

S. S. S.—Cold storage warehouses were originally used for putting away surplus dairy products. Now, fresh and dried fruits, raisins, currants, meats, poultry, game and foods almost too numerous to mention find their way into the frigid depositories. The original idea of cold storage was to protect merely from heat. Now tobacco, nuts, and many other things are put into cold storage to protect them from insects and worms. Raw furs are also thus treated, as well as manufactured furs.

A. X. T.—As was told in this paper in our issue of April 23, the butterine law of Illinois has been declared unconstitutional by judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts. The butter people will take the case up to the Supreme Court. As you have grown a little "rusty" as to the text of the bill, we give its main points, as follows: The act made it a misdemeanor for any person to use any coloring matter for the purpose of making imitation butter resemble real butter. It was expressly provided, however, that the use of the same coloring matter for the purpose of making a poor and undesirable grade of real butter resemble a much more desirable grade should not be prohibited or interfered with. We have always maintained that the two products, butter and oleomargarine, should each have their specific fields and that they should be sold on their merits alone. It is a well-known fact, however, that oleomargarine is purer and far more healthful than a good many grades of butter on the market to-day.

CURIOUS.—A ton of cottonseed produces 300 lb (or 40 gallons) of oil and 1,700 lb of meal, or, in other words, an eight and a half million bale cotton crop produces over 900,000,000 lb of cottonseed oil and 2,500,000 tons of cottonseed meal.

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USE OUR PATENT  
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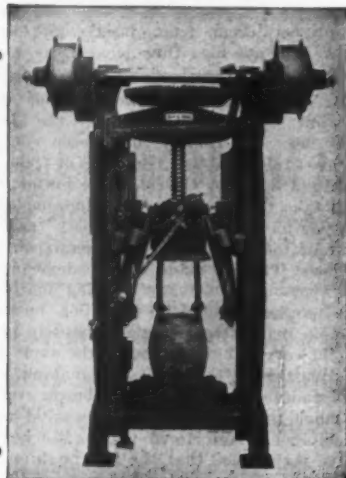
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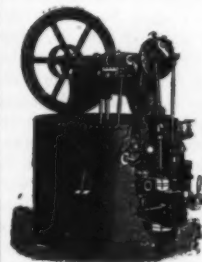
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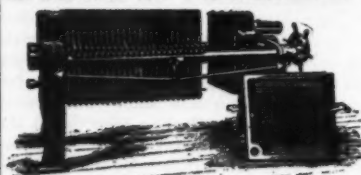
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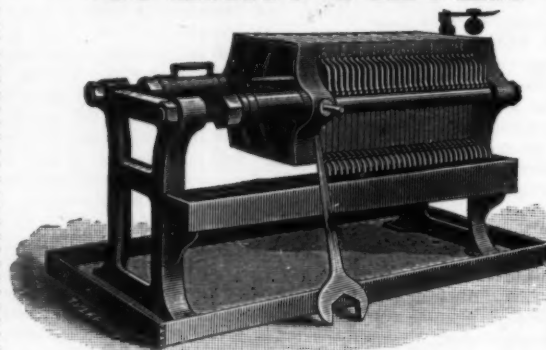
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**BATAVIA, ILL.**



# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils; which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—It is a market which halts only in a display of more strength, activity and higher prices by reason of the impossibility of getting ocean freight room. When this freight difficulty is to be relieved or done away with is not clear. There does not seem any immediate prospect of getting the accommodation to warrant material shipments. The action of several foreign countries this week in removing or modifying duties on grain and the step of the Russian government in prohibiting exports of grain means that more grain will be taken from this country to making freight room even scarcer for miscellaneous shipments. That some tallow must be had by the English markets is shown by their steady takings of tierced stock from this and neighboring markets, and which they can get for a little less money by comparison with the held views of the city melters. The nominal freight for room on tallow is 25s., while it is claimed that as high as 30s. has been made; these figures against 15s. only three weeks since have not been equaled by any advance in the English market itself for tallow, although that market has gone up on the product. The city melters have in their ideas, however, that tallow will be higher, that it ought to be at least, in consideration of the higher general provision market, and the well known wants of England, despite its present restricted takings. It is almost impossible to buy from the melters under 3%. The shippers are willing to pay even with all of the high costs of delivery to the other side against them. There had been 175 hhd. city obtained at 3%. There have been some takings of city, in tierces, as well, amounting to 250 packages, at 3%, packages free. The country made lots are fairly plenty and seem to satisfy wants of the local soap trade, which has for its manufactured goods a slow trading, while it must be remembered that some portion of its shipping trade has been curtailed by the war trouble. There have been sales of 275,000 lb country, in lots, at 3½@3¾, as to quality. The trading at the West has been much livelier all around. At Chicago there has been a liberal want of tallow, and it has taken from its own packers, and from those at other points, fully 4,000 tes., on the basis chiefly of 3¾, while it has paid 3¾ for 500 tes. packers at its home points, and bids it for more, while finding 4 asked. There have been sales of No. 2 there at 3.

There were 50 hhd. city sold on Thursday at 3¾, and the contract deliveries for the week were going in at that, in all, 200 hhd. But it was not possible to buy from the melters under 3¾, although exporters would not pay over 3¾, with the difficulty in getting freight room. The London auction sale was at 3d. advance.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The pressers have been able to get higher prices for this product. A liberal demand sprang up for it at the West on the large sale for cotolene and a trifle increased demand for compound lard, and by reason of the improved conditions all around in fat products. The consumers

bought at Chicago fully 750,000 lb, for which they paid 5, while they found with the reduced stock an advance to 5¼ asked; 30,000 lb brought there 5¼. The New York pressers have made 5@5¼, chiefly 5, for 225,000 lb, while they are now unwilling to sell under 5¼.

The stock in New York at the close is in the hands mainly of one presser, and it amounts to about 200,000 lb, while a strong price is held, with a doubt if 5¼ would be accepted, although that price is not bid.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Just where this market stands is a little uncertain on the increased cost of lard, but it is doubtful if the article could be had under 7, while some city lots are held above that. There are reports that 150,000 lb city have been sold for export, while the lard refiners are looking around for it on the better trading in refined lard for the Continent.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—More of a business would come about under more settled trade conditions; as it is, there is strong holding. Quotations are 3¾@3¾ for white, 3 7-16 @3½ for yellow, while at Chicago 3½ quoted for white and 3¾@3¾ for yellow.

**GREASE.**—There have been large transactions on export and home trade account, chiefly the former, taking in a good deal of stock offering at out-of-town markets as well as here, and at ½c. higher prices. Sales reaching 1,200 tes. in all, mainly at 3¾ for A white, and 3½ for B white. Prime white at 3¾, B white at 3½, yellow at 2¾@3, bone at 3@3¾, brown at 2¾@2¾. At Chicago—A white at 3¾@3¾, B white at 3¾@3¾.

**LARD OIL** has gone up with lard, but the buyers are hesitating a good deal by reason of a feeling of uncertainty on their part that lard is to keep up, while they are holding good accumulations of the oil. The government is steadily taking large quantities, and this helps the market some. There has been an advance here on prime to 48@50, and some small lots of special brand could not be obtained at the outside price.

**CORN OIL** is difficult to buy except at advanced prices, while there are increasing demands. Quotations are from \$3.30 to \$3.50.

## MODERN SOAP MANUFACTURE AND THE BEST PLANT TO USE.

### BY A SOAP BOILER.

Manufacturers commencing in the soap trade should have a keen eye to the future; great care should be exercised in choosing premises adaptable for the trade. A useful and almost ideal works would be one of two stories high, well lit from the roof and the sides, and in such a position that enlargements could be easily carried out. They should be situate on or near the bank of some riverside wharf or jetty. Many soap manufacturers have been put to considerable expense and trouble because of having small drains to the sewers, which have soon become blocked with fat and dirt running with the spent lyes. A firm was fined very heavily in the early part of this month for stopping the sewers with an accumulation of fat. The riverside position would give large and free drains to the water, and a great advantage

would be also obtained in unloading vessels direct into the premises. The advantage of a plentiful supply of water is also a desideratum worth consideration. Granted that suitable premises have been obtained, either by purchase or building, the writer will endeavor to set out a plan for utilizing space to the best advantage and what plant should be put down for modern requirements.

Taking into consideration the keen competition in the soap trade and the consequently low profits—of course, comparatively speaking—it can easily be understood that the material should have the minimum amount of labor added to it, and that means should be devised and incorporated to insure handling the soap as little as possible. The quayside should have a good hydraulic or steam jib crane, capable of lifting at least one ton. There should be a large paved yard in which to store the raw material, and to be a successful soap manufacturer large quantities of raw material must be bought when the market is low. One corner of the yard should be kept for storing coal, which will, of course, arrive by vessel.

Leaving the yard we next come to the boiler house, which should contain a first-class boiler. Space should be left alongside the boiler house to add another boiler when requirements arise, and at the back of the boiler house should be fitted an economizer, which saves some 25 per cent. of coal. The boiler put down for work should be much larger than is really required, as it is a very bad plan to "force" boilers. A 20 h. p. boiler will give ample steam for an output of 20 tons per week, and it should be reckoned at about 1 h. p. per ton.

Next to the boiler house will be the engine house. If near to the river, the writer would recommend a compound condensing engine, which is a great saving over the ordinary single cylinder type.—Oil, Colours and Drysalteries.

(To be Continued.)

## THE USES OF MAIZE OIL.

This oil, which constitutes some 22 per cent. of the entire weight of the seeds of maize, makes a very useful burning oil, giving a bright, nearly white light, unaccompanied by any unpleasant smell. It is also a good wool-softening soap, and makes an excellent lubricant for bearings and other working parts in machinery.

For soapmaking this oil seems—according to recent experience—to be well adapted, since when boiled alone to curd soaps it forms a soft, yellowish product with a very agreeable odor and a yield of 145 per cent., which in the case of soft soap is increased to 235 per cent. It is, however, chiefly suitable as an adjunct in the preparation of dark and second quality curd soaps, its color being difficult to wash out, and it is too soft to employ along with resin in colored settled curd soaps.

On the other hand, maize oil is especially useful as an adjunct in the manufacture of soap soaps, which is rendered very light in color and hard enough with the usual proportion of resin. For natural grain soaps, too, it is admirable, without having any influence on the grain, but is less suitable for white soft soaps, silver soaps, ammonia turpentine soaps, or smooth olein soaps, when these are required to be white. The presence of an albuminous, unsaponifiable constituent renders this oil less suitable for textile soaps.

When converted into fatty acids maize oil yields 4 to 5 per cent. of very good crude glycerine. The fatty acid is darker than the oil, but is very useful for linseed oil soft soaps, to counteract the softening tendency of the resin.—"Der Seifenfabrikant."

# The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

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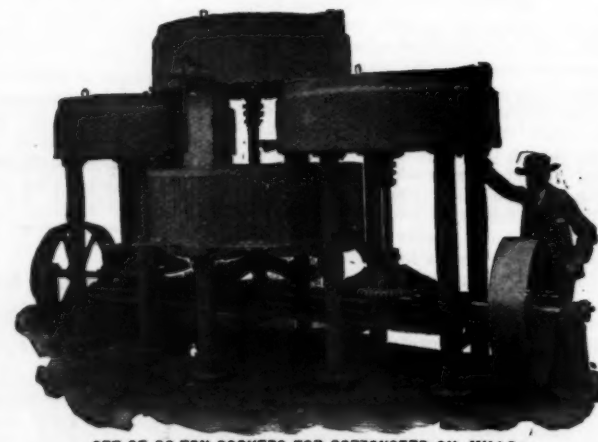
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SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

#### COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Sumter (S. C.) Cotton Oil Mill has shut down for the season, and will make needed repairs.

The same is true of the Longview Cotton Oil Co., in Longview, Texas.

The Cimco Oil Mill, in Cisco, Texas, will be greatly improved in the way of machinery and repairs this summer. They have shut down for the season.

The Frost Cotton Oil Co., in Frost, Texas,

are shut down for the season, and are about to start on considerable improvements in their plant this summer.

The Denton Cotton Oil Co., in Denton, Texas, will add largely to their plant this summer both in the way of machinery and other improvements.

The Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Texas, are shut down for the season, and as reported previously, are on the lookout for all kinds of cotton oil mill machinery.

The Shawnee Cotton Oil Co. has been in-

corporated in Guthrie, Oklahoma. Among those interested are T. Randolph, Sherman, Texas; E. J. Phillips, Greenville, Texas, etc.

The Ardmore Oil and Mill Co., in Ardmore, Indian Territory, have been still running according to our last reports. They will do considerable improving this summer by adding to their machinery and making repairs.

The Ennis County Cotton Oil Co. expect shortly to build a new mill at Abilene, Texas, and will require everything pertaining to the erection and fitting of same for oil, meal and cake products. Mr. J. Guitar, Ennis, Texas, is the manager.



# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

### CONFIDENT HOLDING, BUT RESTRICTED TRADING THROUGH SCARCITY OF FREIGHT ROOM.

The rush of demand early in the previous week to fill a vessel put on the berth for Marseilles, as noted in our previous publication, has been followed by a lull, and a generally dull look to affairs, which, however, has not disturbed the confidence over prices except in the instance of marketing small lots, and which had to be sold rather than held in storehouses, or where the disposition of the mills was to clean up everything and close the season's business. With any demand at all the cottonseed oil would feel the strong course of the lard market, and which not only has a good upward tendency on its merits, but will be helped along by the feverish speculation in grain and its higher prices. Speculators have for several days considered hog products the cheapest articles in the list, and they are widening their movements in them. While pure lard holds essentially all of its old trade, notwithstanding its higher prices, there is no question but that the compound product is attracting more attention, and by that much the cotton oil will be more freely wanted. Indeed as compound lard increases in demand the refiners will have to turn their attention to cotton oil, since some of them at least are not holding very material supplies. The largest Western refiners, however, have good holdings, but they would come into the market for larger quantities if compound lard should shape for an increased trading. The soapmakers at the West have substantially their season's supply of oil, although they may take a few other lots as their manufactured business is good, and which is indicated in part by their steady large takings of tallow recently to bringing about a higher market for that product at the West. The export markets for cotton oil have been reported generally strong this week. France has held its advance, as well as England. The usual English shippers here have taken 1,500 bbls. oil, but it may have another destination on the other side than England. It is simply the trouble in getting freight room that holds this oil market from advancing, and from this may be deduced its possibilities. There is no question but that the entire oil interest is looking with marked confidence upon the future. An advance may not come so long as the oil cannot be shipped freely to the other side, but that it has got to go there in a liberal way before the end of the season seems to be a foregone conclusion with the trade, and high prices are calculated upon by the dealers before the season ends. It is almost impossible to buy from the mills except at an advance, and the stocks in store in New York are under close control for an improvement. The Atlantic coast mills let about 8 tanks crude go at 16; most of them are now asking up to 17; at one point there 17 was bid by a Western refiner. Our local refiners would not pay over 16. It is only here and there in that section that a fair sized line of crude can be had, while some of the mills have no supply at all; others have only a few tanks. When Texas closed out last week some large lines it left many sections there practically without important supplies, and it is doubtful if an important lot could be reached there not

under 16½, and which would be about ½c. advance for the week. There is still a good supply of crude in the Mississippi Valley, but it is held at so strong a rate that the lard refiners want more encouraging conditions for their own products to touch it. The exporters in New York can get a little freight room for early June accommodation, but when they try to buy refined oil here for that delivery they find unwilling sellers, although there is the disposition to pay about ¾c. more for that delivery than for spot lots. There have been offers to sell prime yellow on the spot in lots on the dock of about 100 bbls. at 24; some of these have been taken up, while others have been neglected. But the holders of large lots decline to sell under 24½, and simply set down upon them and wait until buyers are ready to meet held views. There have been sales of 2,800 bbls. prime yellow at 24, while there are reports of 1,500 bbls. having been held for late May and early June delivery at 24½@24¾. Off-grade yellow is not plenty as yet here, while it looks as though it would not be in abundant supply through the season; there have been 400 bbls. sold at 23½@23¾. There has been more of a demand for white oil, and 1,250 bbls. sold at 26@26½. The Southern seaboard markets have found a little more freight room on offer, although its cost has been distinctly dull, and they have filled a few orders for the other side, notably Galveston. It is not reported that New Orleans is doing much. Crude in barrels is very scarce in New York, and refiners here cannot fill in with these in default of the higher prices at the mills. They are not willing to pay over 19½@20 for the small lots of crude in barrels that arrive here, although to 21 is asked, while the price of tank lots at the mills pays better, to say nothing of the views the mills have over still better figures there and their holding in expectation. The close of the market shows that the Western packers are looking around for any comparatively cheap lots and that if they could obtain them at, say about ½c. under the prices generally asked, sales would come about. There is at the close no crude in barrels to be had in New York.

Friday's market showed everything at a standstill, and as awaiting a better supply of freight room. Lower ocean freights would, of course, mean just so much more of an advance to cotton oil, and the fact that holders of the oil maintain stiff views through the dullness in trading, and that there is no pressure anywhere to sell, points to its good statistical position and the belief that the trade has that the oil will all be needed sooner or later.

### NEW COTTONSEED OIL MILL.

The Fort Worth Stockyards Co. has secured the establishment at Fort Worth, Texas, of a cottonseed oil mill of 100 tons capacity, capable of feeding 15,000 cattle. This will be of great advantage to the Fort Worth Stockyards, as it will influence the shipment of cattle to Fort Worth. There are now 90 cottonseed oil mills in Texas, which is a greater number than in all the other Southern States.

\* A bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, appropriating \$65,000 for the suppression of tuberculosis among cattle, was rejected.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is quiet, with no material change in values. Cottonseed oil is firmer, with a better demand for foreign shipment. Cottonseed cake and meal are both steady at previous figures. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 lb net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal, jobbing per carload at depot, \$17.50 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export, per long ton of 2,240 lb f. o. b., \$18.75; oil-cake for export, \$19 to \$19.25 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil, at wholesale or for shipment, strictly prime oil, crude 15½c. loose f. o. b. tanks at Mississippi Valley points; in barrels, 18@18½c.; cottonseed hulls, delivered, per 100 lb, according to location of mill, 12@17½c.; linters, according to style and staple—A, 3½c.; B, 3¼c.; C, 2¾@3c.; ashes, none; refined cottonseed oil, prime in barrels per gallon at wholesale or for shipment, 21½@22c. for export.

### EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil in gallons, during the month of February, 1897 and 1898, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:

	1898.	1897.
Arizona .....		
Baltimore .....	209,364	30,005
Bangor .....		
Boston .....	1,027	2,911
Brazos de Santiago .....		
Cape Vincent .....		
Champlain .....	990	
Charleston .....		
Corpus Christi .....	51,000	57,500
Detroit .....	8	
Galveston .....	1,215,898	964,797
Huron .....	25,287	24,984
Memphremagog .....	10	
Mobile .....		
New Orleans .....	1,173,554	857,820
Newport News .....	191,560	136,000
New York .....	1,163,692	1,369,094
N. and S. Dakota .....		
Norfolk and P. ....		
Paso del Norte .....		
Pearl River .....		
Pensacola .....		
Saluria .....	18,569	
Savannah .....	105,830	
Wilmington .....	490	
Vermont .....	4,428	4,575
Total gallons .....	4,161,707	3,447,000

### TOTAL MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January .....	1,156,564	2,891,213	4,787,762
February .....	1,982,685	3,447,686	4,161,707
March .....	1,976,596	3,538,576	
April .....	2,042,885	2,204,862	
May .....	1,588,920	2,724,710	
June .....	1,901,805	1,433,366	
July .....	1,573,161	1,770,599	
August .....	1,177,826	1,913,958	
September .....	1,850,676	1,873,143	
October .....	1,823,997	3,035,395	
November .....	2,411,943	2,633,317	
December .....	2,110,860	5,704,661	
Totals .....	21,597,918	33,181,491	
Average .....	1,799,826	2,765,124	4,474,234

ADD Chicago Live Stock Notes

**F. W. MAURY & CO.**  
BROKERS IN  
**COTTON OIL**  
CRUDE AND REFINED.  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Traffic is improved and improving. This can be ascribed in part to the comparatively superior quality of the present offerings. Stock brings good prices all around and the tendency is toward a higher figure. Tanners continue to pursue a conservative policy and are buying only what they absolutely need. Large buyers are not operating to any appreciable extent. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are the subject of stimulated demand and some sales. Hides of inferior quality are offering at 11c., while good selections are held for 11½c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are very steady at 10c. There are said to be none available at a smaller figure.

**COLORADO STEERS** have moved to a considerable extent at 9. They are now being held at ¼c. advance.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are nominally worth 11c., although no sales reported on this basis. Texas not being an especially strong feature of the present market.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have been a decidedly active feature, having moved in substantial volume and at excellent prices. They are quotable at from 9½c. to 11½c. for heavies and lights.

**BRANDED COWS** have sold to the extent of 3,600 at 9½c. Holdings now offer at 10c.

**NATIVE BULLS** have sold in a limited way at 9c., but are now being held at 9½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A brisk demand and light receipts are prominent features of this week's market. While prices are not greatly advanced the tendency is in this direction. Calfskins are in especially active request. We quote:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, had a very good call at 9½c. for ones and twos. So great is the demand for this stock that an advance in price seems imminent.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in light receipt. Holders ask 10½c., but traffic is not brisk.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are in more active demand. They can be readily sold at 8½c. flat.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, sold moderately at 9½c. for ones and 8½c. for twos. An advance on these figures is thought to be in sight.

**NATIVE BULLS** are in good demand at 8½c.

**CALFSKINS** are in somewhat better demand. There are few on hand. They are worth 10½c. to 11½c.

**DEACONS** are well sold up on a basis of 50c.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lb, are an inactive factor at 10½c.

**SLUNKS**, 25@30c.

**HORSE HIDES** are in better demand, a substantial lot having been moved at \$3.35.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—There isn't much doing, probably owing to a decided difference of opinion as to what prices constitute the present market. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1@1.10.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, 80c.@\$1.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS**, 25@30c.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 70@75c.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The sale of hides during the past week about 18,000 of pretty nearly all grades; Texas and light native cows were the favorites. Packers are openly talking 11c. for the heavy Texas and 10½c. for the lights and extremes. The bulk of the hides held in this city at present is mostly in one packer's hands and this packer is very sanguine of receiving 11c. and nothing less. The holdings of native steers is not more than 9,500 in this city all told, in all the packers' hands, so it is needless to say that the packers feel very stiff on the situation and will not listen to anything less than 11c. on March hides and talking 11½c. and even ½c. on April hides. All the butt brands are sold in this city except the holdings of one packer and he has just refused 9½c. for his holdings, asking 10c. Colorados are in small supply and are held firmly for early and late slaughter at 9c. This morning 9c. has been refused by all the packers for their native stags and bulls and they are all holding branded at 7½c. Heavy native cows are cleaned up in this market; the last clearance at 10½c., and now nothing less than 10½c. will be listened to with a hint that 11c. will be the next notch for their May hides. There is no doubt but that we enter May with a very strong market, a bullish feeling in all the packers' minds, and if the present demand continues it would look as if May natives will see the 12c. point, butts at 10½c., May Colorados at 9½c., branded cows at 10c. and light native cows to 11½c. Tanners are vainly protesting against these figures, but there is no disputing the fact that hides are in short supply and quite a number of tanners are running short time. Under these circumstances the packers are not going to throw away their present advantage to oblige the protesting tanners.

At the close of last week it looked as if quite a number of sheepskins would have changed hands, as several buyers were here feeling the market; however, the resulting sales were very small indeed; and as yet the packers are holding quite an amount of sheepskins. They are, however, sanguine that in a very short time the feeling will be better and they will yet realize the prices that

now the pullers will not listen to. There is no doubt, however, that the speculative spirit is somewhat developing in the dealers ranks, but it would also be rather strange if the packers did not develop to a corresponding amount at the same time. At present writing it is a waiting policy both on the part of pullers and packers.

### BOSTON.

Bufs are well cleaned up and are now offering at 10c. New Englands bring 9½c. to 9¾c. The supply of both varieties is light. We quote:

**BUFFS**, 10c.

**NEW ENGLANDS**, 9½c. to 9¾c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Receipts are strong and in request at good prices.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Both foreign and domestic stocks are small. Holders and buyers are a long way apart in their views.

### PHILADELPHIA.

There is more activity and a sufficient demand to absorb the offerings. The sales have been greater than was anticipated. There is a general advance in prices. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 10½c. to 10¾c.

**CITY COWS**, 10c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 9½c. to 10c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9c. to 9½c.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 8c. to 8½c.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a better demand.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Supply and demand both light.

### NEW YORK.

**CITY SALTED HIDES.**—There is a better call and the quality is greatly improved. Appended quotations reflect the strength of the market:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 10½c. to 11½c.

**GRUBBY NATIVES**, 9½c. to 10½c.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 9½c. to 10c.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 8½c. to 9c.

**CITY COWS**, 9½c. to 9¾c.

**NATIVE BULLS**, 8½c. to 9c.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 46).

**HORSE HIDES**, \$2@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

Trade in Chicago packer circles is greatly improved. Of course the improved quality of the present offerings is partially responsible for this. Aside from this, however, the demands of the tanners for hides is sufficiently strong to greatly increase trade as well as to advance prices. To be sure, it is true that the larger tanners are not operating and the others are buying only in accordance with present needs. There is, however, enough stock being consumed to make traffic fairly brisk. Prices are very firm and show a tendency to advance. In Boston both buffs and New Englands are well cleaned up at an advanced figure. The Philadelphia market is more active and the light receipts are quickly absorbed. In New York the demand is better and the quality of stock much improved. Prices all around have advanced and are likely to go higher. Tanners are probably short of hides, and as many of them are in receipt of large contracts for leather they will be compelled to stock up before long.

## Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

### WEIGHT.

17 and up	\$2.50
12 to 17 lbs.	2.10
9 " 12 "	1.60
7 " 9 "	1.30
5 " 7 "	.75
Under 5 "	.45

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**. Address

**CARROLL S. PACE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.**



**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—**

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11@11½c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10c.; Colorado steers, 9@9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 11c.; No. 1 native cows, 10@11½c.; branded cows, 10c.; native bulls, 9½c.

**CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—**

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10@10½c.; branded steers and cows, 8½c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½c.; No. 2, 8½c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 10½@11½c. for No. 1; kips, 10@10½c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$2@3.25; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1@1.10; country pelts, 80c.@\$1; packer shearlings, 25@30c.; packer lambs, 70@75c.

**BOSTON—**

Buff hides, 10c.; New England hides, 9¼@9½c.

**PHILADELPHIA—**

Country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 9@9½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

**NEW YORK—**

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10¾@11¼c.; butt-branded steers, 9¼@10c.; side-branded steers, 8¾@9c.; city cows, 9½@9¾c.; native bulls, 8½@9c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

**HIDELETS.**

Col. T. P. O'Reilly, with Chas. Hauselt, the Spruce street tanner, is now covering Pennsylvania.

Louis Wetzler, formerly with Pfister-Vogel Leather Co., is now representing W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Chicago. His new store is located at 85 Gold street, New York City.

W. F. McDermott, of McDermott & Howard, sailed for Europe last Saturday on the Umbria. Mr. McDermott is one of the most prosperous and popular tanners in the Swamp.

Stephen Titus, a timekeeper for the Eastman Co., 59th street, New York City, was shot and killed by Michael McDonald, another employé. The trouble arose from a controversy about wages.

**HIDES AND HOSTILITIES.**

The handler of hides, the dealer in leather and the manufacturer of shoes is very much concerned as to the effect of war upon the market for those commodities. There are many, of course, who went through the experiences of the Civil War, but that struggle is hardly to be taken as a criterion in this instance. During the early sixties hides and leather and manufactures therefrom were all high in price and so were commodities generally. Our internal commerce was at that time paralyzed and conditions favored extraordinary prices. As the present conflict promises to be of a very different nature, we are left much in doubt as to what is to take place, particularly as we have not had a war with a foreign foe, in which most of the fighting is likely to be on the sea, since 1812, and then our industries were of comparative insignificance.

A short conflict, although sharp and attended with much fighting, will hardly have serious effect on our markets, but if at all protracted, a very different story may result. The general tendency is now toward higher prices, the hide market, the basis for the other two, having already witnessed a sharp advance, the past fortnight. A jump of three-quarters of a cent a foot in hides in such a short period shows that tanners are, at least, anxious to stock themselves to prepare for an emergency. Since the 21st most everything in a packer hide has been taken up readily at advanced prices and almost all other kinds have strengthened. This is, indeed, an auspicious start and leads to the logical con-

clusion that it is but the commencement of an advancing market, and that leather, perforce, must likewise rise in value.

Foreign hides must surely be influenced with our ships being preyed upon by the Spanish navy. As about 30 per cent. of the hides we use annually come from abroad, anything that will cripple or interfere with our foreign hide business must necessarily influence our domestic stock. What hides and skins we receive from the Orient and the East Indies will hardly be affected, as they are brought in foreign bottoms. The same is true of European hides and skins. In South American hides the situation is quite different, as fully one-half of them are brought here in American bottoms. Our annual importation of hides from the River Plate countries is from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarter million hides, and anything that would interfere with that trade would certainly have its effect upon red leather. The question now remains, "Is it possible to obtain all the necessary foreign ships to take care of our present South American trade?" Some of those best acquainted with our foreign shipping have very little fear on this score, which gives buyers here considerable assurance. The market, however, on South American hides has already strengthened considerably, and quotations have practically been withdrawn.

The prospects in leather, while more uncertain, are for a betterment in values. Holders of about all kinds of leather are now firm in their price, though the sales are hardly any better than a fortnight ago, except in isolated cases. That home buying should be light is to be expected for a while at least, but this is relieved by an excitement among foreign buyers that was to be expected. The latter view the situation with much more apprehension than we do, and many, fearing that the war will last longer than is generally credited here, are disposed to make their purchases now. Some very good sales of finished leather have been made and at prices in some instances higher than could be obtained here. It is very probable that this brisk demand from abroad will start things here. Values are very well maintained and higher prices are predicted before the middle of May.

Our shoe manufacturers fortunately secured their season's business, as it were, before hostilities were opened. They are not likely to witness a rush of orders, but are not disposed to take orders for delivery very far ahead. With hides advancing and leather tending upward, such a course is wise on their part.—Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

**NEW METHOD OF TREATING LEATHER.**

An improved method of treating leather and greatly simplifying its manufacture is proposed by Daniel Hays, of Gloversville, N. Y. This is brought about by a special device for forcing air through the skins or hides while contained within the stock or vat, and subjecting them to a beating or hammering operation, oil being applied to the skins simultaneously with the application of the air. This feature of the operation is brought about by constructing the vat with a series of perforations at the sides, ends and bottom, arranging air trunks upon the exterior of the vat, and covering the perforated portions also the air-conducting pipes leading from a suitable blower into the air trunks; by this means the air is forced or carried through the skins as they are beaten and turned by the beaters. An effective heating apparatus for the blower pipe, which regulates the temperature of the air as it passes to the vat, is also provided, together with the oiling arrangement.

**RICHARD MCCARTNEY,**  
**BROKER, PACKER HIDES,**  
Steerins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,  
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.  
Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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Highest Prices Paid for

**HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,**

658 W. 39th St., New York.

**JACOB LEVY,**

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

**Fat, Suet, Hides AND Skins**

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76 KENT STREET,  
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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

**LEDERER BROS.,**

DEALERS IN

**HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW**

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**LEDERER BROS.**

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**HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW,**

YONKERS, N. Y.

**WHAT'S THE MARKET**

ON ...

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PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

SEND for free copy of our  
paper. Market Reports  
each week from Chicago  
and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

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Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

**FOOD FOR THE INDIANS.**

If the cattle for the use of the Indians were driven along the streets of Chicago they would make a procession ten miles long, enough to fill fifty railroad cattle trains. The Indians require 22,300,000 pounds of beef during the coming year. Commissioner W. A. Jones says it will take over 22,000 head of cattle to fill the demand. The estimate of the total value of Indian supplies at \$1,500,000, of which the beef alone will amount to \$900,000. Among the leading items of supplies may be mentioned 250 tons of bacon, 46,051 barrels of flour, 28,602 bushels of corn, 19,545 bushels of oats, 140 tons of beans, 2,600 bushels of barley.

## Trade Chronicle

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE PACKERTON MEAT CO., of Packerton, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150.

THE EVANS LINSEED OIL CO., Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$135,000. The directors are J. R. Edward and A. B. Stevens.

THE MEMPHIS BUTTER & CHEESE MANUFACTURING CO., of Memphis, Mo., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,500. The incorporators are F. A. Hammond, T. M. Pile, etc.

THE MODELO OIL CO., San Francisco, Cal., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. The following are interested: W. M. Gardiner, A. C. Ferry, E. Schwab, W. B. Cope and A. F. Morrison.

THE H. S. BOYCE CATTLE CO., of Jersey City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are Louis Gans and Edward A. Meridian, of New York, and Moses L. Gans, of Orange, N. J.

THE J. B. FORD CO. has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the incorporators are J. B. Ford, Jr., Wyandotte, Mich.; J. B. Ford, Creighton, Pa., and Edward Ford, Wyandotte, Mich. The company will manufacture salt, soda, etc.

THE CHIKASKIA LAND & CATTLE CO. has been formed with a capital of \$10,000. One of its places of business will be Wichita, Kan. The directors are Geo. P. Dold, C. W. Carey, A. C. Jones and A. J. Sample, of Wichita, and James W. Hamilton, of Nashville, Kan.

THE SHAWNEE COTTON OIL CO. has been incorporated in Guthrie, Oklahoma. The incorporators are Tom Randolph, Sherman, Texas; E. J. Phillips, J. B. Dale, Jr., S. A. Hill and C. C. Rountree, Greenville, Texas; C. M. Code, W. T. Peoples, H. G. Beard and J. H. Maxey, Shawnee, O. T.

THE NASHVILLE ABATTOIR, HIDE & MELTING ASSOCIATION was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to slaughter, store, pack and rehandle meats. The incorporators are C. C. Power, C. Dieterle, C. T. Steir, Alex. Warner, R. G. Fehr, John Hoehn and George Roth.

### GLYCERINE AND WAR.

The commencement of hostilities has increased the demand for explosives, especially nitro-glycerine and dynamite. Crude glycerine, such as is used in the manufacture of explosives, is a by-product of a soap factory, and the Cudahy Packing Company, in South Omaha, is the only concern here which manufactures glycerine in any shape. Since the war commenced the glycerine plant at Cudahy's has been running day and night in order to fill orders from manufacturers of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. By running at its full capacity the Cudahy glycerine factory now turns out about 2,500 lb of crude glycerine a day. Orders for this product are being received here from two firms on the Pacific coast besides a number of Eastern firms. This portion of the Cudahy plant was recently enlarged and a further addition is now contemplated.

**PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.**  
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.  
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.  
**NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.**  
An interesting and instructive Pamphlet  
will be sent Free of Charge.  
**JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.**

## TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

**THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.**

### INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted  
in Washington on May 3.

603,263. PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR ELECTROLYTIC TANNING; by Edward Davis, Philadelphia and Horace R. Mustard, Smyrna, Del. App. filed July 27, 1896. In the art of electrolytic tanning, the process which consists in suspending skins and effecting their continuous vertical reciprocation in a solution of tanning liquor, simultaneously passing an electric current through said solution of tanning liquor perpendicular in direction to the surfaces of said skins, and intercepting the particles precipitated at the anodes or passing therefrom by the action of a screen.

603,371. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING APPARATUS; by Gilbert Anderson, Christchurch, New Zealand. App. filed Sept. 3, 1896. In a weighing apparatus, the combination of a truck having a movable section, a rock-shaft at right angles to the track, provided at one end with an arm projecting from the opposite side thereof, and at its opposite end with a lever projecting from the opposite side thereof.

603,411. MACHINE FOR PLOTTING SOAP; by Francis S. Rutschman, Philadelphia. App. filed May 27, 1897. An apparatus for the purpose described, consisting of a case and hollow cylinders therein, said cylinders having spiral grooves thereon and provided with hollow journals, said case having traveling, wiping and cut-off devices, which are adapted to successively enter spiral grooves and freely close the same.

603,448. MACHINE FOR CLEANING COTTONSEED; by John A. Lewis, Meridian, Wis. App. filed March 12, 1897. In a cottonseed cleaning machine, the combination with an inclosing casing, of a pair of

screens arranged one above the other, the upper screen being of coarse mesh to allow the cottonseed to drop upon the lower screen while the bolls or husks will be retained by the upper screen, etc.

603,546. DRY VACUUM COOKER; by Hermann A. Wolff, New Haven, Conn. App. filed June 15, 1897. In a cooking apparatus, a body or casing having a water space around the same, a cover casing open at one end and closed at the opposite end, the said cover casing being arranged to enter the water space of the main casing to form a double water jacket within the body or casing, and a locking device for the cover casing.

603,560. MEAT HOLDER; by J. N. Firth and J. T. Firth, Newburg, N. Y. App. filed Dec. 14, 1897. In a meat holder, the combination of the base provided with slots arranged in parallel lines and having enlargements, of movable jaws adapted to slide in said slots and to be held by said enlargements, a movable jaw provided with teeth and arranged opposite to the previously mentioned jaws and a screw provided with a handle arranged to engage the lower part of said movable jaw.

### TRADE MARKS.

31,501. SOAPS, COSMETICS, SALVES AND LOTIONS FOR THE SKIN. Ladd & Coffin, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 17, 1898. Essential feature: The word "VEL-CREMA." Used since Jan. 1, 1898.

### SIOUX CITY STOCKYARDS AFIRE.

Last week a fire broke out in the Union Stockyards, Sioux City, entailing a loss of \$15,000, fully covered by insurance, and probably about 16 head of cattle. Fifteen pens were destroyed, and scale house No. 1, besides which all the cattle confined in these pens and belonging to several firms were mixed up in the confusion, causing great annoyance.

## KNUCKLE JOINT SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES  
BY  
HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Also FERTILIZER PRESSES.

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# Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

## EDITORIAL.

### FOOD PILLS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT.

The efforts of food experts is to produce a champagne dinner in a "pill." This is to give the soldier plenty of food for plenty of fight without weight on a forced march. The experimental nodule is called an emergency ration. The American mind soars at big things, and his stomach will not take kindly to tablets or food extracts. He wishes to chew and contemplate. "Feed a man on a pill," said a distinguished commissary officer, "and he begins to look like a pill." That is possibly true, whether the pill be in the nature of an "iron ration," a "blue cartridge," "sausage" or other form of compact condiment, for the stomach will gradually shrink and adjust itself to the size of the new thing.

The present minimum weight allowed for an army ration is 27.41 ounces, or nearly 1½ pound in all, made up generally of hard bread or biscuit of wheat flour, containing a small proportion of oatmeal; bacon as the best meat, peas or beans in some form which could be converted into soup as a substitute for the fresh vegetable of regular ration, and coffee or tea for the stimulant.

This is to be condensed in pill form and carried in a case with dozens of others, if the making of the meal is a success. In 1896 the army board provided the following bill as a proper meal for an American soldier's ration, whether the meal be in natural or condensed form: 16 ounces of hard bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of peameal, 2 ounces of coffee or ½ ounce of tea, ½ ounce of tobacco, ½ ounce of salt and pepper. These would constitute a maximum emergency ration, weighing from 32 to 34 ounces.

The greatest trouble about feeding compact foods is that some of the functional powers of the human system will go out of use and lapse into inactivity. When the "times of peace" rations again make a demand upon these functions they, like old, antiquated monitors of war, will be unfit for the efforts required of them. Intestinal troubles will also follow these lapses of functional energy from pill food.

Is any butter stored or sold in a tub "tub butter," whether so branded, or not? That question is now agitating the creamery statute lawyers of Connecticut. George E. Winton, of Bridgeport, Conn., sold his own make of butter in a tub the other day. He was tried for the offense, and cleared. The question is settled as to Mr. Winton, but it is not settled in the mind of the State Dairy Commissioner who prosecuted the provision dealer.

Every dog has his day, and if you are not a dog, you can have your day, anyhow. Just now it is the vegetarians' turn to laugh at the meat eaters. To quote a slang, pork is still on the "hog," while mutton and beef, in exchange parlance, are tossed upward on a "bull" market. The ultimate temporary retreat of the meat eaters on to "cabbage green" will cause an upward jerk in garden produce. Then the meat consumer and the lover of carrots can take a wide, silent grin at each other and yield to the inevitable.

The fishing smacks which came in since Monday, 1st inst., look like they had met a Spanish armada or Dewey's fleet somewhere without the three-mile limit. Some of them had lost their boats or cables, or sails, or anchors, or nearly all of them. Their hulls and rigging were knocked about considerably. The severe gale of the 27th and 28th of April did it. Nothing, however, was jettisoned. All of the catch was brought in safely.

The price of beef keeps jumping higher. If the retailer springs the news on you with a little rise he is trying to ease you up; so don't get mad and go out. He is not to blame, for the wholesaler has pulled it up a dollar per hundred to him since last year, and the retailer can't afford to give you his meat and that dollar, too. Well, the cow grower squeezes the wholesaler, the wholesaler squeezes the retailer, and the retailer squeezes—, but he isn't to blame.

The Massachusetts Legislature rejected its tuberculosis bill finally. It seems to make very little difference about these cattle disease bills, for the hospital cow appears to feed her complement of people just the same. We once saw a cow so fat that she went dry as a milker. She was killed for beef because of her persistent tendency to get fat and stay fat. To the horror of every one her lungs were a perfect mass of the dreadful disease when she was killed, yet the government medical officer passed her as sound in life, and her milk as free from infection. "You can't always sometimes generally tell."

Gov. Black has signed the Miller bill, known as the "bob veal" bill. The present law prohibited the sale of "bob veal," but stopped there. This new bill requires a tag on every calf shipped. The tag shall bear the name of the raiser, shipper, age and distinction of the carcass. And the calf must not be under four months old before being killed. Now we shall have some fine diplomatic statements about the real age of the calf in which the uncorrupted farmer will participate.

The whole harbor fleet of fishing smacks that temporarily remained in port because of the severe storm along the coast, is out. They were not afraid of any Spanish craft. Besides, it costs as much to shoot at one of these ocean chips as it is worth, and gunboats haven't time for fishing.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will be held on the evening of May 19, in Grocers' Hall. Seven directors are to be elected.

### A NEW ASSOCIATION.

The New York State organizer of the Retail Butchers' Association was in North Adams, Mass., to form an association there for the purpose of fighting the "Big Four." The local retailers gave him great encouragement, as the subject is an interesting one to them.

### BUTCHERS TO RESTRAIN DEAD BEATS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Denver, Col., met at their hall and adopted very strong resolutions against the credit system. The system of crediting customers has grown out of proportion to the ability to stand it. The Denver butchers will try to either abolish or limit the heartless nuisance.

### THE MUTUAL BENEFIT AID SOCIETY.

The Mutual Benefit Aid Society of the United Dressed Beef Co. is flourishing, said President Green Tuesday, and it takes in an average of three members a month. A regular meeting was held Wednesday night, at which it was decided to call off further meetings until fall, this being the regular summer suspension of meetings.

### BANQUET AND SOCIETY.

About 300 persons attended the reception, banquet and social of the Butchers' and Marketmen's Association in the Trocadero, Providence, R. I., on the 28th ult. The reception was held between 8 and 9 o'clock and was made specially enjoyable.

Charles A. Grant, chairman of the reception committee, received with his assistants, Walter Darling, Frank A. Chace, W. Frank Cloudman and S. Frank Ryder.

The following named gentlemen had charge of the enjoyable affair: Floor manager, F. E. Winsor, Jr.; assistant floor manager, W. M. P. Macdonald; aids, T. C. Gladding, H. C. Jones, F. T. Pope, C. W. Randall; officers, president, H. K. Clark; vice-president, J. T. Sheldon; secretary, T. S. Delano; treasurer, Edwin Tetlow; chief marshal, George C. Leonard; executive committee, Preston A. Arnold, chairman; W. F. Cloudman, C. A. Grant, H. N. Viall, F. A. Chace; finance committee, W. L. Darling, chairman; J. Frank Ryder, Robert McNutt; investigating committee, W. M. P. Macdonald, chairman; F. E. Winsor, Jr., S. A. Sheldon.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 3,600 lb; veal, 1,050 lb; 59 calves, 2,740 lb; 600 lb sheep; 21 barrels poultry, 4,200 lb.

## SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

189

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,

284 &amp; 286 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber for "The National Provisioner," for which I enclose \$2.

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### AS OTHERS SEE IT.

That the many friends and readers of "The National Provisioner" are pleased with the radical changes made in our last issue and the new features added, is attested by their opinions expressed during this week to "National Provisioner" representatives.

#### NEW YORK.

President Isaac Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., said that he thought it wise to reduce the subscription price of the paper to place it within reach of a large number of smaller retailers, and that the additional amount of matter given weekly, of interest to the retailer, could not fail to appeal to the latter.

Mr. J. A. Howard, manager of the branches of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., said that this being the age of low-priced magazines and trade journals, the quality of the petrodical at the same time being kept up to the standard, he thought the reduction in price a step in the right direction. Referring to the increased effort to look after the retailer, he said: "The wholesaler and retailer are largely dependent one upon the other. It is wise for 'The National Provisioner' to thus give more attention to the retail branch of the trade. The wholesaler feels the success of the retailer. If the retailer is not doing a good business, the wholesaler is not. The two branches are practically one."

Mr. Harrington, of D. Harrington & Son, the wholesale butchers, gave a general endorsement of the paper in its improved form, and ended his remarks by saying it was the best paper published in the meat and provision line.

Mr. John V. Donahue, of P. Donahue & Son, the West 39th street skins and fat dealers, spoke of the value to him of the weekly publication of new butcher shops and of the items under the head of "Changes in Business." "The large number of city and personal notes you are now giving," said he, "will also be an appreciated feature. It will increase the interest in and the popularity of the paper among the city butchers. The \$2-a-year price will appeal to the latter, and I am not surprised that you tell me that you are receiving a large number of the butchers' subscriptions at this figure. Your classified and alphabetical index to advertisements and buyers' guide is also a good thing. It is not difficult to locate an ad and learn also the man's business under such an arrangement as you have. I wish you success."

Mr. Scanlan, of J. M. & P. Scanlan, said that he wasn't interested in the technical department of the paper, wherein are given articles on the manufacture of soap and glue, etc., and cared more for information relative to meat subjects. He was glad that more attention was being paid to the lines in which he is interested.

Mr. J. G. Powell, the office manager for the above concern, said he had always regarded the superior qualities of "The National Provisioner." He liked the increased recognition of the retailer, because the wholesaler naturally wants to know all about the retailer to whom he is selling meat.

Mr. Fred Dietz, of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, said: "I esteem 'The National Provisioner' highly on account of its accurate market reports on hides and skins. During the many years I have taken the paper, I have always found them to be up to date and reliable in every way. There is no reason why you should not branch out more in the retail field and thus strengthen the attitude of your paper in being the organ of all departments of the meat and provision trades and allied industries. The \$2-a-year price will be popular and will help the attainment of the object mentioned."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

### A FRENCH BILL OF FARE FOR THE ARMY.

Major Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, has invited bids for everything that a French chef or a hungry soldier could think of. These bids will be opened in the Army Building at 11 a. m. May 2, and the goods must be delivered within 30 days after May 4. Among the things ordered are these articles: Pork, beans, salt beef, canned beef, flour, hard bread, corn meal, baking powder, beans, baked beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes (canned), coffee (green and roasted), teas, sugars, molasses, syrups and vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatine, hams, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs' feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extracts, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, borax, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels.

Besides these the bids will cover salt beef in barrels and half-barrels, corned beef in 2-pound cans, dried boneless codfish, corn meal, evaporated apples, creamery butter, cheese, lard, oatmeal, loaf sugar, granulated sugar, powdered sugar, lime juice, blackberry jam, currant jelly, mustard, chow-chow and gherkins. Briar and clay pipes are wanted, plug chewing tobacco, and Durham, Lone Jack, Seal of North Carolina, Vanity Fair and Sensation smoking tobacco.

Preference will be given to domestic products.

### KILLED THE TIMEKEEPER.

At 10:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning in a half drunken frenzy, Michael McDonald shot Stephen Titus, timekeeper at Eastmans beef packing establishment, foot of West 59th street, and inflicted wounds which will prove fatal.

Titus was at his desk in the timekeeper's office when McDonald appeared at the door and asked him for the money due. As he turned McDonald drew his revolver and fired five shots at the timekeeper in rapid succession. The first shot took effect in the top of the head, two others in the neck, one in the right side of the abdomen and the last one on the left shoulder. At the time the two men were only a few feet apart. Several butchers and other employes of the Eastman establishment rushed toward McDonald as he started to run. Policeman Egan, of the West 68th street station, came up and placed McDonald under arrest. He is 24 years old, and lives at No. 32 West End avenue. The unfortunate man died in the Roosevelt Hospital Wednesday night.

### C. HEIDELBERGER'S SONS.

Charles Heidelberg, of the firm of Charles Heidelberg's Sons, 537 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, requests "The National Provisioner" to announce that in spite of their fire business would continue uninterrupted. They have secured premises two doors above their present location, in which they carry on their retail business, while their wholesale establishment has been transferred to their branch in Gansevoort Market, viz., The Empire Packing & Provision Co., Bloomfield street.

### CONDEMNED MEAT.

The meat inspectors of New York city condemned, for the week ending May 4, 18 barrels of poultry, 3,000 lb.; 1 barrel of game, 200 lbs.; calves, 2,100 lbs.; sheep, 300 lbs.; hogs, 350 lbs.

### MR. FRED DIETZ AND CALFSKINS.

Manager Fred Dietz, of the Calfskin Association, is hustling these days. In fact, it's hard to find him when he isn't hustling. Just now that which causes his close application to "biz" is the statement he is preparing for the forthcoming annual meeting of the association. Speaking of hides and skins, he said that the indications are that the present prices will hold, and that the tendency is higher. The unpleasantness with the Spanish dons is responsible for this condition. There will be a big demand for leather if the war continues, for shoes, belts and other military accoutrements, and everything in the way of hides and skins will be wanted.

### A WEYLER ITEM.

The pay of commissioned officers in the volunteer troops will be as follows: Colonels, \$3,500 a year; lieutenant colonels, \$3,000; majors, \$2,500; adjutants, \$1,800; captains, \$1,800; first lieutenants, mounted, \$1,600; unmounted, \$1,500; second lieutenants, mounted, \$1,500; unmounted, \$1,400. This is not exactly a meat item except in so far as it relates to the greatest "butcher" on record.

### A ONE BUTCHER COMBINE.

On April 23, when all the bids for supplies for the county institutions were opened at Buffalo, it was found that Jacob Soergel was the only butcher who had submitted a bid for supplying the penitentiary. The committee took cognizance of the fact, and did not award the contract. There was no competition, so new bids will be construed as still being called for. The specifications are in Clerk Neil McClockey's office at Buffalo.

### DOES A GROCER KNOW BUTTER.

Dairy Inspector John C. Tracy has made a complaint against grocer A. Brunkhorst, of Long Branch City. He asserts that the shopkeeper has been selling oleomargarine for butter. A close scrutiny would doubtless show that most grocers are innocently doing the same thing, for there isn't one of them out of ten who knows any more about the difference in butter than their trusting and lawabiding customers do.

### AN EGG CURIOSITY.

A curiosity in the way of an egg has been on exhibition in a drug store at Eastport, Me., for the last few days. The parts of the egg—or, rather, two eggs—are without any shell, and are joined together by a tube about the size of a lead pencil. The skin is thin, and is full of the white, or albumen. The yolk is in one of the eggs, and the white is in the other.

### HE SHOT HIMSELF.

George H. Wilson felt dejected because he was out of work. He became despondent and shot himself fatally, at 220 East 42d street. He was a butcher, and though in the agonies of death, was as cool as when serving a customer.

"You'll find the revolver in my coat pocket," Wilson said to the police when they arrived in response to the shot.

### A DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

Herman Schrieber, of 2506 Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan, was arrested at his home charged with collecting bills for George Walmer, a soap manufacturer, of Furman street, and retaining the money for his own use. Schrieber pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was held by Magistrate Bristow for trial by the Court of Special Sessions.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.



**QUICKLY RAISED CHICKENS.**

While the Glen Cove Poultry Protective Association was in session at Rockville Centre the end of last week, the henry of Leonard F. Coles was robbed of about fifty fowl. Earlier in the season Mr. Coles' henry was visited and twenty chickens were stolen and dressed on the property. Now his flock is reduced to an old rooster and one pullet.—Exchange.

Next to the call for volunteers is the call for grub to feed them. The Adjutant General's Office has decided that the rations shall consist of meat, bread, fresh vegetables, dried vegetables, coffee or tea, sugar, cheese, vinegar, soap, salt, pepper. The meat shall be either 18 ounces of bacon or ham, 28 ounces of fresh beef or mutton, 16 ounces of chipped beef, canned or dried beef, 24 ounces of corned beef, canned or fresh fish, or 16 ounces of dried fish for one ration. The bread components of one ration shall be 24 ounces of either soft or hard bread. In fresh vegetables the components of one ration will be either 24 ounces of potatoes or 16 ounces of cabbage or onions. The components of a dried vegetable ration are beans, 2 ounces; peas, 3 ounces; rice, 2 ounces; hominy, 2 ounces; baked beans, canned, 16 ounces; pea soup, half package.

Veterinary Surgeon T. H. Bradley, of Fredonia, N. Y., in calling attention to the necessity of having meat and milk inspected, says: "The amount of meat consumed in the United States is greater per capita than in any other part of the world except Australia. The first meat inspection was under control of ecclesiastical authorities, and the Mohammedans and Jews carry it on in that manner to-day. The close relationship of many diseases of man and animals has been established, and the importance of rational meat inspection has been greatly emphasized. The system that has proven most satisfactory includes the establishment of a municipal slaughter house, where all animals slaughtered locally shall be slaughtered there, under supervision of a veterinarian. The animals should be examined before as well as after being killed. Some cities of the United States provide meat inspectors, and all meat offered for sale must bear the official stamp. There is a need for this protection and it should be accorded."

The branches of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. throughout the country are taking on their annual dress of paint and being generally renovated and repaired, putting them in first-class condition. The wagons and teams are also not being overlooked in the general improvement. The company anticipates the early opening of the Cleveland (Ohio) branch, the same being nearly completed. The Wilmington (Del.) branch, which was recently damaged by fire, has received repairs and is now a first-class branch in every respect. The firm has also temporarily rebuilt on the old site in Pittsburg, the original building having been destroyed by fire, and that branch is now in good shape for business. The New London (Conn.) branch has been overhauled and is now better adapted for its needs than ever before. In repainting the wagons of the company, the trade-mark of the firm was lettered in a conspicuous position thereon, and the attractive monogram of "S. & S." has a pretty effect.

The Jamaica (L. I.) branch of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is supplying the troops in camp at Hempstead, L. I., with meat.

Frank S. Ferris is now the duly qualified receiver of the provision firm of Platt & Hodge, of Prospect, N. Y.

The trans-sound ferry scheme from Stamford, Conn., to Northport has caused quite a stir. At present the scheme is in abeyance, but the backers are ready at any time to carry out the plans and suggestions of Mr. C. W. Lawrence, of Swift and Company, at Stamford. One thing needed is a reliable man to operate the boat. Finding such, hostility to the idea will subside.

Isaac H. Dillenbeck, a prominent butcher of Bath, N. Y., died suddenly at his breakfast table. He ate a hearty meal, and while reaching for his tea, fell dead. His head suddenly dropped forward, and his whole body became limp. A clot of blood on the heart is the supposed cause of death.

The G. H. Hammond Company is slaughtering a good many calves up the State now and selling them in the city. It is claimed that they are as fine as city dressed calves. The city refrigerators are receiving them right here from the Hammond refrigerating cars.

Mr. Max Hahn, proprietor of the Fulton Market, in Dallas, Texas, one of the largest markets in Texas, was elected an alderman in the city of Dallas, Texas, last April. This is the best proof of the popularity of the named gentleman.

Daniel H. Flynn, the sausage maker and provision dealer in Boston, Mass., has assigned. He was in business for 12 years. This fact is much regretted.

**HINTS FOR BUTCHERS.**

Watch your competitor and know what he is doing.

Avoid a reputation for cutting prices.

Use care in taking off calfskins. A small cut makes a difference of a few cents, and a few cents on every skin means a great deal at the end of the year.

If you are unfortunate enough to have a mortgage on your plant, shake it off as soon as you can. It's a millstone, and often an unnecessary one.

The up-to-date butcher does not carry his office in his hat.

Cleanliness in the butcher business is not alone next to godliness, but it is a sure stepping stone to success.

A butcher learns a great deal by identifying himself with organization work.

Economic cutting is a sure sign that a butcher knows his business.

Keep your fat and scrap basket out of your customers' sight. It rarely smells sweet and is not attractive to look at.

A smart horse and wagon, nicely painted and well kept, is an excellent advertisement.

Don't allow scraps of any kind to lie about your floor.

Shop floors should be regularly sawdusted and constantly raked.

Watch your credits and insist on regular payments.

Buy where you get the lowest prices, but be sure you know from whom you buy.

Ice boxes should always be kept clean and sweet, else their contents are apt to become contaminated.

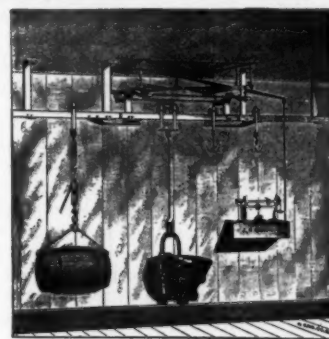
A cash register in a shop is a sure sign of a businesslike proprietor.

Jackson, the fixture man, at 626 10th avenue, has a novel scheme for getting up a lively Fourth of July "blow-out" free.

"How's that?" a friend asked.

"I'll just hang a Spanish flag out of the window and I'll get all the fireworks I'd want for nothing. These patriotic American boys wouldn't do a thing to it."

**JAS. H. O'BRIEN, SCALE-MAKER AND REPAIRER**  
75 New Chambers St., New York.



These Scales and Tracks are extensively used in Refrigerators, Slaughterhouses and Packing-houses. Manufactured in all sizes and capacities, with one or more tracks. Prices vary according to location, size and amount of tracking required. Estimate and references furnished on application.

**JACKSON & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUTCHERS and PACKERS'

**SKEWERS**

Made from the  
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

**Jackson & Co.,**

626 Tenth Ave., New York.

An advertisement in this paper brings your goods under the notice of the largest buyers in the trade.

**Good Meat Alone**

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

**An Up-to-date Shop**

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

**All Butcher Fixtures**

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

**T. FARRELL,**

328 West Forty-First Street  
NEW YORK CITY.

## CITY AND PERSONAL.

The Gansevoort Beef Co., on 10th avenue, near 13th street, began a new line on April 25. "We Sell Butter and Eggs" the new sign on the wall said. Beginning May 1 this market will have eggs by the carload. Manager Howe will have his hands full.

Another evidence of the miserable condition of that part of West 40th street, between the river and 11th avenue, was witnessed by a "National Provisioner" reporter Monday, when one of a team of horses attached to a truck stumbled on the uneven, wornout Belgian blocks, and floundered helplessly on the ground. That part of the street referred to should be entirely repaired with Belgian block.

The I. Steifel Co., who until recently occupied the northeast corner of 44th street and First avenue, have moved their business because of the purchase of their premises by Swifts in the Fleischauer deal. Stiefel & Co. have moved down the street towards the river and are now located in the New York Butchers' Hide and Melting Association building, just below M. Guggenheimer's place.

Swifts purchase on the East Side ousted several wholesale concerns and forced them to seek other quarters. M. Meyers & Son, who were next to Stiefels, at 44th street and First avenue, have moved across 44th street and a little further down east into the rear end of the first floor of the United Dressed Beef Co.'s building. A coop window and other improvements are being made for the new tenants of the U. D. B. Co. The steps to the space occupied by Meyers & Son rise at the side of the building from the street. The side steps and extension window give the big building an improved architectural aspect from First avenue. M. & Son took charge May 1.

Boley & Plant are also exodusters from the Fleischauer property on First avenue, between 44th and 45th streets. They have secured apartment in the New York Butchers' Hide and Melting Association building, near the river on East 44th street. They have things about straightened out and are in good working order. Each newcomer adds importance to East 44th street.

Moe Frank & Co., whom we announced last week would move to East 44th street, did so. The new firm secured room with M. Guggenheimer, but not being able to secure the space necessary to their business requirements, again moved back into the old Fleischauer building as temporary tenants while Swifts are completing their alterations and until they can be better suited with permanent quarters.

Swifts will not demolish the old premises at 44th street and First avenue, for some time. Some alterations are going on inside. The deeds passed on the 30th ult., we believe, and the company is now in possession. Slaughtering will soon begin, and building later, not now.

Mr. George W. McGuire, says the Becker-town (N. J.) Independent, has been reappointed State Dairy Commissioner of New Jersey. He received the unanimous support of the State Board of Health. Mr. McGuire is one of the most efficient and painstaking officials of the State and his appointment gives universal satisfaction. He has done much for the dairy interests of the State, and is doing all in his power to stamp out the sale of oleomargarine in New Jersey.

H. N. Snyder, of 231 Fulton street, is out of town. He is at Asbury Park supervising the opening and stocking of his usual summer branch provision store at that resort. He must have a war telegram from Sampson saying the people can be there.

## NEW FIXTURES.

Mr. Haas had Marscheider to fit him up, complete, a new butcher shop on Second avenue, between 63d and 64th streets. The fixtures were of the manufacturer's best, and it all was a nice big job.

Additional fixtures were put in the Hotel Savoy, at 59th street and Fifth avenue, recently. E. Marscheider, of 43d street and First avenue, did the work.

Some new butcher and fish fixtures were put in Rubsam's shop at 144th street and Willis avenue, by E. Marscheider. They very much improve the place.

Steiner, at Second avenue, between 72d and 73d streets, has had Marscheider to put additional fixtures in his butcher shop.

Marscheider put additional fixtures in Hoffman's butcher shop on Seventh avenue, near 87th street.

Richard Webber, of the Harlem Packing House, is always doing some new thing, or adding to one which has been done. He has just had E. Marscheider to put in some alterations and improvements in the big establishment at 120th street and Third avenue. Among the improvements was a big fish stand case with sliding doors. It is really an ice box case for summer use, and is now under construction.

Marscheider has also done these smaller jobs: Additional fixtures in Roll's butcher shop, at 768 East 167th street; alterations of ice box in Graap's market, at 710 11th avenue, and improvements and alterations in Horway's shop, on First avenue near Ninth street.

Wm. Burke has had a superb ice house put in his fish market on Hudson, between Christopher and Tenth streets. The rich ash wood sets this fixture and the shop off to a great advantage. Wm. J. Smith, of 529 West Forty-second street, did the work.

Mr. Smith has just completed a back bar box for Tom Fitzpatrick's restaurant, etc., at Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue. This job is very fancy and is a pretty one. The whole outfit is new and elaborate.

James Engtart, at Fifty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, has had Wm. J. Smith to put in a large cellar ice house and fancy back bar box refrigerator for his hotel and restaurant. These fixtures were much admired.

The repairing and remodelling of the ample ice house of St. Joseph's Home enables that institution to keep its meat supplies in better condition for the inmates. On this contract Wm. J. Smith put some of his best efforts.

J. H. O'Brien, of 75 New Chambers street, has made some additions to the new tracking of Sayles, Zahn & Co., at Sixth avenue and Tenth street. As the place now stands, the service and general convenience of the business is much improved.

Sayles, Zahn & Co., the important meat concern at Tenth street and Sixth avenue, have their elevator overhauled and fixed by Jas. H. O'Brien. Everything is in perfect working order now.

S. Scheuer & Sons have butcher shops in many sections. They have converted their grocery store in Paterson, N. J., into a meat market. Wolf, Sayer & Heller put in the fixtures. As the proprietors of the new shop have things done right, the job is a very complete and nice one, we understand.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller fitted up for S. Scheuer & Sons in Paterson, N. J., one of the prettiest and most tasty shops, as far as fixtures are concerned, that the people of that city ever saw. Facing the customer was a superb, beautiful tile-lined white house cooler. The clean tile-lined counters added to the effect. There were also put in this concern "Peerless" steel rails and backs.

L. Lehman has had a corn beef tank put in his Rahway shop. It will pay for itself this summer. Wolf, Sayer & Heller put it in.

At his meat market on Broad street, Newark, L. Lehman has had Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of 120 Pearl street, New York, to put him in an ample corn beef tank. In view of the approaching hot weather this is a wise move.

Recently Geo. T. Holmes had a large ice box installed in his big shop at Sing Sing, N. Y. So gratified was he at the excellence of the box that he commended the builders. We are told that Wolf, Sayer & Heller never did a better job. The insulation is so perfect that the air is kept as dry as bones. That is better than buying a cheap loose department store brand.

Buhlman & Schadle had McLean to fit them up a good sized, substantial meat shop at 39 Avenue A. All the fixtures are new, and the neighborhood is dropping in to see B. & S. and their meats.

C. Finn has moved from 314 Hudson street into the next block on the same street, where he will conduct a wholesale and retail business. The new shop is a big one, and, while not giddy, the new fixtures are as good and substantial as any can be made. This was one of the biggest jobs McLean has put in for some time. The market and all the fixtures are entirely new.

The Ridge Field Farm dairy run by Mr. Brown at 641 Madison avenue has been remodelled by McLean. A nice upright butter refrigerator was put in. Mr. Brown is also having a display box set in his window. The whole contract was done by the above firm.

The Tuxedo Store Co., at Tuxedo, N. Y., have just had a number of cutting, refrigerators and marble counters put in. One of the boxes was quite a peculiar arrangement. It was a combination fish and lobster box. Another special box was a freezer for poultry. This box is a gem in the refrigerator line. McLean put it in, and nothing prettier ever went out of his place on West Thirty-fourth street.

## R. & W. SCOTT Ice Dealers.

OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.  
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. G. F. & E. C. Swift, Armour & Co., The Hammond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kingan & Co., Eastman's Co. of New York.



## BUSINESS RECORD.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Simonds Bros., John J. Simonds, Natick, hotel; voluntary petition in insolvency.—Smith & Adams, Springfield, provisions, etc.; petition in insolvency filed against them.—Condon & Murphy, Whitman, James T. Condon, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$100.

MICHIGAN.—F. D. Marantette & Co., Detroit; F. D. Marantette and wife; bill of sale, \$1, etc., grocery and meat.—Chas. Layzell, Saginaw, groceries and meat; chattel mortgage \$250.

MISSOURI.—Geo. Stump & Co., Kansas City, meat market; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. B. Silver, New Market, hotel; dead.—Jefferson Hotel & Land Co., Jefferson, hotel, etc.; r. e. mortgage \$3,000.—Edward F. Murray et al., Manchester, grocery and provisions; r. e. mortgage \$3,000.

NEW JERSEY.—Wm. M. Gravath, Ely, hotel, burned out.—Gehm & Hensel, Hoboken, meat; burned out; no insurance.

NEW YORK.—Burton & Bacon, Auburn, hotel; Solon E. Bacon retires.—J. F. Nuffer & Co., Syracuse, meat market, etc.; succeeded by John Hanley & Co.—E. J. Kearney, Albany, hotel; closed out under chattel mortgage.—B. L. Sheldon & Son, Buffalo, hotel, chattel mortgage, \$150, realty mortgage \$11,500.

OHIO.—Rankin & Sheely, Springfield, restaurant, etc., W. H. Rankin; deed \$1,200.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Geo. F. Wolff, Titusville, meat; sold out.—William Miller, Drehersville, hotel, etc.; judgment \$1,300; Simon Matheis, Pittsburg; retail meats; judgment and execution \$422; L. B. Sheldon & Son vs. M. B. Sheldon, and execution issued Pittsburg; Hotel Henry.—Courtright Bros., Taylor, meats, etc.; judgment \$500, vs. W. S. Courtright.—Jon Von Weisenflah; hotel, judgment, \$200.

CONNECTICUT.—Davis & Foster, Hartford, meat market; sold out.—Chadbourne Bros., J. E. Chadbourne, New Haven, hotel; dead.—Winslow L. Daw, Winsted, hotel; sold out.—Howard W. Twining, Winsted, meat; sold out.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—E. J. Turley, Washington, groceries and provisions; dead.

GEORGIA.—C. W. Forrester, Atlanta, meat market; burned out; ins.

INDIANA.—Jerard Dirrin, Fremont, grocery and restaurant; sold out.—Patrick E. Fox, Fort Wayne, meat, etc.; R. E. mort. \$5,000.—E. F. Wallace, Fowler, restaurant; assigned.

IOWA.—Sweet Produce Co., Keokuk (not inc.); chattel mortgage \$1,000; attached \$80; shipping poultry.

MAINE.—John M. Kaler, Scarborough; succeeded by Mrs. Abbie N. Warren, hotel.—Chas. F. Bowie, Cornish, retail provisions; R. E. mortgage \$113.

MARYLAND.—Baumann & Ostendorf, August Ostendorf and wife, Baltimore; deeded R. E. \$600, provisions, etc.—Leopold Pfeifferkorn, Baltimore, wholesale and retail beef; real and chattel mortgage \$10,400.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Patrick Farnan, Lowell, provisions, etc.; dead.—Anderson & Bahley, Orange, meat; sold out.—H. H. Wheeler, Orange, meat; sold out; Chas. H. Gilliland, Salem and Danvers, provisions; assigned.—Thos. F. Wheeler, Beverly Farms, provisions; chattel mortgage \$100.—Irving H. Byram, Boston, provisions; involuntary assignment.—James P. McShane, Boston, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$7,000.—Walter P. Marris, Boston, provisions; chattel mortgage \$750.—Abraham H. Morrison, Boston, butcher; chattel mortgage \$150.—Reynolds & Tatro, Boston, hotel; involuntary insolvency.—Cambridge Scandinavian Co-opera-

tive Society, Boston, provisions; voluntary petition in insolvency.—Ephraim Hathaway, Jr., Gloucester, provisions, etc.; filed petition in insolvency.

RHODE ISLAND.—Frues & Eldred, Providence, meats, etc., given up Providence store.—Pichette & Gelineau, chattel mortgage, \$300.—Geo. B. Knight, Providence, City Hotel; assigned by register.—Thos. F. Toomey, Providence, restaurant; discharged R. E. mortgage, \$4,000.

TEXAS.—J. L. Belbaze, Galveston, fish and oysters; sued \$110.

VIRGINIA.—J. E. Cartwright, Norfolk, meats, etc.; assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John A. Edwards, Frederickton, hotel; judgment \$157.

## NEW SHOPS.

Judson Cunningham, Spohn Block, Herkimer, N. Y.

Mather's Market, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Mr. Theobald, Hawkeye, Ia.

Moritz Schlenck, Oxford, O.

Abner Alley, Escanaba, Mich.

Henry J. Borghardt, Linden and Huffman avenues, East End, O.

Baxter & Dugan, Washington, O.

Western Meat Market Company, Eleventh street, corner Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Howe & Payson's Cut Rate Market, 100 Public square, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Leonard & Warner, Freeport, Mich.

Graves & Neagle, Red Village, Vt.

Thomas Walker, Cottage street, Scranton, Pa.

J. A. Williamson, Jacksonville, Fla.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Emanuel Harr purchased the meat market at Munith, Mich.

William Spurlin, Bloomfield, In., bought out James Graham.

F. & B. Cone, Harvard, Ill., bought out W. Cone, their father.

Owens & Marr, Dodgeville, Wis., leased shop of C. & H. Bilkey.

Friend & Kettler, Pataskala, O., control market formerly conducted by Van Lewis.

D. F. Vorhes, Steubenville, O., bought out R. W. Carpenter.

Nick & Elmer Davis, Logansport, Ind., bought out Charles Stoll.

Beardsley & Hose, New Hampton, In., bought out P. B. Tiemeys.

The Backus Market, Danielson, Conn., closed for good.

Wilson Cooley, Madison, Me., bought out John Williams.

Willard D. Bugbee, Montpelier, Vt., bought out M. J. Hewitt.

Conrad Heidelberg's packinghouse at Dupont street and Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, was burned down on Thursday, April 28. On Saturday morning, April 30, he was open and doing a rushing business three doors from the charred ruins of his smouldering building. McLean, the fixture man at West Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, did it. In two days McLean installed fixtures in a vacant store, fitted the place up in first-class order for a whole packinghouse to open up its regular business and run with full steam. The premises rigged up were about 20 x 125 feet, and it is all occupied by this firm, which still had its hams smoking in the charred remains at the corner. McLean deserves credit for his promptness, courage and enterprise. It was a rush job, but the fixtures look like a leisure piece of work.

## WAR PRICES OF NECESSARIES.

	May 2.	May 3.
Flour .....	4c.	5c.
Butter .....	21c.	22c.
Eggs .....	18c.	20c.
Steak (round) .....	12c.	15c.
Corn meal .....	3c.	4c.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freights continues strong. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	15/	15/	\$0.18
Canned meats .....	15/	20/	95 Marks.
Bacon .....	15/	20/	95 "
Lard, tcs. ....	15/	20/	95 "
Lard (sm. p. kgs.) .....	17/6	25/	1.10 "
Butter .....	30/	30/	2 M. "
Tallow .....	15/	20/	95 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl. ....	3/	4/	95 "
Beef, per c. ....	3/	4/	3.50 "
Pork, per bbl. ....	3/	3/	3.50 "

Direct port U. K. 3/ for large steamers, and 3/4 for small steamers berth terms. Direct port continent berth terms 3/. Cork for orders 3/4%.

## LIVE CATTLE.

## Weekly receipts:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,851	75	2,031	11,832	11,212
Sixtieth St. ....	2,930	75	7,087	20,379	382
Fortieth St. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,326
Hoboken .....	2,746	42	65	3,054	.....
Lehigh Val. R.R. ....	1,736	.....	.....	.....	4,673
Scattering .....	.....	.....	198	276	.....
Totals .....	11,313	117	9,981	34,541	34,593
Totals last week .....	10,654	148	11,364	28,393	30,717

## Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company .....	.....	.....	1,800
Nelson Morris .....	.....	.....	3,000
Swift and Company .....	.....	.....	1,242
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger .....	625	.....	2,412
J. Shamburg & Son .....	625	1,236	.....
Pritchard, Moore & Co. ....	377	.....	.....
Eppstein & Sanders .....	125	.....	.....
W. D. Craven .....	375	.....	.....
Brown, Snell & Co. ....	108	.....	.....
Lumness & Halligan .....	146	.....	.....
W. Lawick .....	40	.....	.....
Gordon & Ironsides .....	150	.....	.....
D. G. Culver .....	40	30	.....
G. F. Lough & Co. ....	.....	60	.....
L. S. Dillenback .....	.....	175	.....

Total shipments .....	2,611	1,501	8,454
Total shipments last week .....	3,401	2,188	11,550
Boston " this week .....	2,846	2,582	11,645
Baltimore " " " .....	970	.....	1,437
Phila'da. " " " .....	230	.....	.....
Portland " " " .....	787	.....	371
Newport News " " " .....	460	.....	.....
To London .....	2,470	.....	2,412
To Liverpool .....	4,083	3,818	19,495
To Glasgow .....	74	.....	.....
To Bristol .....	527	.....	.....
To Bermuda and West Indies .....	40	265	.....

Totals to all ports .....	7,834	4,083	21,907
" " " last week .....	7,765	6,190	20,364

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers .....	4 95 a 5 25
Medium to fair native steers .....	4 65 a 4 90
Common native steers .....	4 35 a 4 60
Stags and Oxen .....	2 75 a 4 60
Bulls and dry cows .....	2 25 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago .....	4 95 a 5 20

## LIVE CALVES.

Market has been dragging and irregular all the past week, and at the end fully 1/4c. lower on all grades. No barnyards. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb. ....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
" " " common to good, per lb. ....	3 1/2 a 5
Live Calves, barnyards, per lb. ....	" a "
" " " Modac .....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2

## LIVE HOGS.

The market is firm, receipts light, and it is asserted that the small consignments due to arrive early in the week may have a tendency to advance prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme .....	4 20 a 4 40
Hogs, heavy .....	4 20 a 4 40
Hogs, light to medium .....	4 30 a 4 50
Pigs .....	4 30 a 4 50
Roughs .....	3 50

## CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs firm to shade higher than yesterday's closing. Light hogs, \$3.85@4.07 1/4; mixed packers, \$3.95@4.15; heavy shipping grades, \$3.95@4.20; rough packing grades, \$3.95@4.4. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 31,900; shippers, 4,000; left over, 3,000. Estimated receipts for to-morrow, 26,000.

## CINCINNATI.

Hogs active, \$3.25@4.15.

**EAST BUFFALO.**

Hogs—16 cars on sale; market full, steady; Yorkers, \$4.20@4.22½; pigs and light Yorkers, mixed, \$4.10@4.15; pigs, \$3.95@4; mediums, \$4.22½@4.25; heavy shipping, \$4.30; roughs, \$3.75@3.90; stags, \$3.10@3.30.

**EAST LIBERTY.**

Hogs strong; best heavy Yorkers, mediums and heavy weights, \$4@4.25; good light, \$4.10@4.15; pigs, \$3.90@4.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**

Hogs strong at \$3.90@4.12.

**PEORIA.**

Live Hogs—Market strong, 2½c. higher; light hogs, \$3.05@4; mixed, \$3.85@4.07½; heavy, \$3.90@4.12½; rough, \$3.60@3.80.

**ST. LOUIS.**

Hogs 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.90; packers', \$3.80@3.95; butchers', \$4@4.10.

**LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

State lambs are so very irregular in size and quality that several lots cleared out at below our quotations. Jersey and Southern are in better condition, mostly all desirable, and for several small lots 7½c. was reached for selection. There are no wool sheep and very few clipped ones, with poor demand at lower figures. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Jersey, per lb.	5½ a 7
" " State, " "	4½ a 6½
" " Southern, " "	6 a 7
" yearlings, unshorn, prime, 100 lbs.	5 00 a 6 15
" " poor to good, 100 lbs.	3 50 a 5 30
" " clipped, per 100 lbs.	4 50 a 5 30
" sheep, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs.	4 50 a 5 30
" " poor to good, 100 lbs.	"
" " clipped, per 100 lbs.	3 25 a 4 25

**LIVE POULTRY.**

The market shows a little advance. Fowls are working out of first hands at 9½c. and old roosters, 5½c. Yearling chickens in light supply and selling at 9c. Spring chickens are quite plenty and with the large accumulation have weakened to 18@20c. per lb. Turkeys show no improvement, supply and demand both light. Ducks and geese very dull and prices somewhat lower. Pigeons steady for prime old. We quote:

Ducks, fattened, per pair	a 70
Ducks, av. Western, per pair	.55 a 65
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair	.50 a 60
Geese, fattened, per pair	1 12 a 1 25
Geese, av. Western, per pair	.87 a 1 12
" Southern and Southwestern, pair	.75 a 1 00
Pigeons, per pair, old	.30 a 30
" young or weak fliers	.20 a 25
Spring chickens, prime, per lb.	.18 a 20
Yearling chickens, prime, per lb.	.20 a 25
Fowls, per lb.	.09 a 9½
Roosters, per lb.	.08 a 8
Turkeys, per lb.	.08 a 8

**DRESSED BEEF.**

Trade has been very dragging this week, or as one of the local houses expressed it, "that the holiday on Wednesday must have been observed as a fast day, and the inclement weather the latter part of the week prevented them from breaking the fast." However, sales have been few in the city, and there is plenty of good stock in the abattoirs to select from at about last week's figures. Bologna meat selling well. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	.8 a 8½
" light	.7½ a 7½
Common to fair Native	.7 a 7½
Choice Western, heavy	.7 a 7
" light	.6½ a 7
Good to prime Western	.7½ a 7½
Common to fair Texan	.6½ a 7
Good to choice Heifers	.6 a 6½
Choice Cows	.6 a 6½
Common to fair Cows	.5 a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	.5½ a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	.5 a 5½
Fleshy Bologna Bulls	.6 a 6½
Bologna Cow beef, boned	.5 a 5½

**DRESSED CALVES.**

With a good supply of city dressed, trade was only moderately active and ruled steady on the basis of 7@8c. common to prime. A few choice selected sold at 9½c., but this figure was extreme. Country dressed in fair demand and slow; 7½c. was the outside figure obtainable. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	.8 a 9
" common to good	.7 a 7½
" Country dressed, prime	.7 a 7½
" fair to good	.6½ a 7
" common to fair	.5 a 6
" small	.4 a 5

**DRESSED HOGS.**

Market has been about steady, and trade fair; the free supply caused the outside figures to be shaded ¼c. on hogs. City and country dressed pigs remain as last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	5½ a 5½
Pigs	5½ a 5½
Country dressed	4 a 6½

**DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

Spring lambs are coming in very fine and fat, and easily fetch 11@15c. city dressed; country dressed in liberal supply and weak; outside quotation extreme and difficult to obtain, except in a small way. Sheep demand fair, with values about the same as last week. We quote:

Good to choice lambs, winter	9½ a 10
Common to medium lambs, winter	8½ a 9
Good to prime sheep	7 a 8
Common to medium	6 a 7
Spring lambs, country-dressed, prime, each	4 50 a 5 00
" pr. to good	2 50 a 4 00
" city-dressed, per lb.	11 a 15

**DRESSED POULTRY.**

Receipts last six days 4,222 packages, previous six days 4,222 packages; corresponding six days last year 7,085 packages. The fresh receipts are only moderate, though considerable stock carried over last week has been disposed of. Demand for fowls is fairly active, and the market shows increasing firmness, with 9½c. firmly established for fine marks. Very few Western fresh broilers arriving. Near by broilers steady. Long Island and Eastern spring ducks in liberal supply, very dull and lower; and even at below figures do not attract attention. Tame squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry generally quiet, and prices, except fowls, are unchanged. We quote:

**FRESH KILLED.**

Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb.	9 a 10
" young toms, prime, per lb.	9 a 10
Broilers, Phila., 3-3½ lbs. to pair, per lb.	.28 a .30
" und. 3 lbs.	.28 a .30
" poor to fair	.16 a .20
Chickens, Phila., winter, 5-6 lbs. to pair	.18 a .20
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime	.9½ a 10
" Western, prime, light weights	9 a 9½
" Southwestern, prime, light weights	9 a 9½
" heavy, per lb.	.08 a .09
Old Cocks, Western	.6 a .6½
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.	.16 a .17
" Long Island, spring, per lb.	.16 a .17
Ducks, Eastern, fancy, per lb.	.16 a .17
" Western, fair to good	.6 a 7
Geese, Western, prime	.4 a 6
" fair to good	.4 a 6
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.	1 25 a 2 25
" small and poor, per doz.	1 25 a 1 50

**FROZEN.**

Turkeys, selected, No. 1	12½ a 13
" locally frozen, average best	11 a 12
" No. 2	9 a 10
Chickens, fancy, soft-meat	13 a 13½
" average, No. 1	10 a 12
" No. 2	7 a 8
Fowls, No. 1	9 a 9½
" No. 2	7 a 8
Broilers, Western, dry-picked	15 a 17
" scalded	12 a 14
Capons, No. 1	16 a 17
" No. 2	12 a 14
Ducks, No. 1	8 a 9
" No. 2	6 a 7
Geese, No. 1	8 a 8½

**PROVISIONS.**

Smoked and pickled meats have been in fair demand, and the market is firm at below quotations. City and Western loins are advanced, the former are held firmly, but Western houses not being unanimous, figures can be somewhat shaded to effect sales. Hams are moving fairly well at last week's prices. We quote:

**(JOBBER TRADE).**

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	9 a 9½
" " 12 to 14 "	8½ a 9½
" heavy	8 a 8½
California hams, smoked, light	6½ a 7
" heavy	6 a 6½
Smoked bacon, boneless	10 a 10½
" (rib in)	9 a 9½
Dried beef sets	18 a 18½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	15 a 15½
" shoulders	6 a 6½
Pickled bellies, light	7 a 8
" heavy	7 a 7½
Fresh pork loins, City	8½ a 9
" Western	8 a 8½
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.	23 00 a 24 50
Beef rounds, in sets	23 00

**FISH.**

Cod, heads off	5 a 6
" heads on	2½ a 4
Halibut, White	12 a 14
" Grey	6 a 10
Striped bass	6 a 10
Bluefish, live	3 a 6
Eels, skinned	5 a 10
" skin on	3 a 5
White perch	6 a 8
Flounders	3 a 4
Salmon, Western	15 a 18
" frozen	"
Smelts, Kennebec	5 a 8
" Scotia, frozen	"
Lobsters, large	12½ a 14
" medium	10 a 10
Herrings	2 a 3
Red snappers	2 a 3
Mackerel Spanish, live	12½ a 15
" fresh	15 a 25
Shad, bucks	15 a 10
Shad, roes	15 a 15
Scallops	1 00 a 2 00
Soft crabs	1 00 a 1 75
Porgies	"
Weakfish, frozen	"
Sea bass	8 a 10
White fish	"
Pompano	12 a 15
Haddock	2 a 3
King fish, live	8 a 10
" frozen	"
Ciscoes	"
Prawn	75 a 1 00
Sea trout	"
Sheephead	10 a 15

**GAME.**

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

**BUTTER.**

Receipts last six days 36,864 packages, previous six days 35,520 packages. Supplies are showing so little increase that stocks are being closely cleared up. Consumptive requirements are larger, as retail prices are reduced, and this assures a full range of values for a while longer. It is not very likely that receipts of new creamery will run heavy, until we get into grass butter. The general quality of State creamery is improving and when very fancy 17c. is obtained. Jobbers are searching for State dairy on the basis of 16@16½c. for finest, half-tubs, and 16c. for best Welsh. No change in imitation creamery or fresh factory arrivals continue light, and the offerings are promptly taken at firm but no higher prices. We quote:

**NEW BUTTER.**

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	a 17
" " firsts	.16 a 16½
" " seconds	.15½ a 16
" " thirds	.15 a 15
" State fancy	.17
" " firsts	.16 a 16½
" " thirds to seconds	.15 a 15½
State dairy, half drin tubs, fancy	.16 a 16½
" " firsts	.15 a 15½
" Welsh tubs, fancy	.16
" " firsts	.15 a 15½
" tubs, thirds to seconds	.14 a 14½
Western imitation creamery, extras	.16 a 16½
" " firsts	.15 a 15
" " seconds	.14 a 14½
" factory, extras	"
" " firsts	.14 a 14½
" " seconds	.14 a 14
" " lower grades	.13 a 13½

**CHEESE.**

Receipts last six days 10,444 boxes, previous six days 7,481 boxes. The home trade is moderate and desirable small sizes are held firmly. There is very little business reported with exporters in old cheese, as stocks have become small and not very desirable lots on offer. New large cheese in light supply, and are picked up readily by exporters at 8½c. for white and 8½c. for colored. New small cheese in good supply but selling slowly. Skins unchanged. Cable 44s. for colored and 42s. for white. We quote:

**OLD CHEESE.**

State, full cream, full-made, col'd, large, fancy	a 9
" " white, large, f'cy	8½ a 8
" " large, choice	8 a 8½
" " fair to good	7½ a 7½
" " common	6½ a 7
" " full-made, col'd, small, fancy	8½ a 9
" " white	8½ a 9
" " small, prime to choice	8½ a 9
" " common to good	6½ a 7½
" part skims, small choice	6½ a 6½
" " large choice	5½ a 6
" " good to prime	4½ a 6
" " common to fair	3½ a 4
" full skims	2 a 3½

**EGGS.**

Receipts last six days 88,052 cases, previous six days 88,577 cases. Receipts being fairly heavy, the market ruled firm, although 11½c. was only reached for fancy marks of selected



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A. J. Wilmerding, Baltimore, Md., and  
others.

stock packed expressly for storage. Many of the regular packings were obtainable at 11c, and this price was extreme for the best Southwestern, some being so poor as to find no outlet above 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 c. Dirty and checked are unchanged, as previous receipts have been closely cleaned up. We quote:

State and Penn., fancy, fresh, per doz.	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
Western, selected, for storage, fancy	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
Northerly sections, firsts	11	a 11 1/2
Southerly sections, firsts	10	a 10 3/4
Kentucky, fresh, prime, per doz.	10 1/2	a 11
Tenn., N. C. and Va., fresh, prime, per doz.	10 1/2	a 10 3/4
Southern, fair quality	10	a 10 1/2
Seconds, per 30-doz. case	8 00	a 3 10
Cracks	2 70	a 2 85
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	14	a 15
" Md., ungraded	10	a 12
" Virginia	10	a 11
" Western	10	a 11
" other Southern, per doz.	9	a 10
" Southern, inferior	8	a 8
Goose eggs, per doz.	19	a 19

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" Beef	15 a 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Outalls	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 30c a lb
Lamb's ribs	8 to 10c a lb

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton.	a 60
80 " " " " " "	a 60
41 " flat " " " " "	\$34 a 30
90 " thigh " " " " "	a 90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh " " " " "	70 a 80

### SHEEPSKINS.

Wool skins are pretty nearly all cleared out and the market for such is irregular. Spring lamb skins are coming in freely and are quoted below for the month of May. Goods are only handled in lots. We quote:

Sheepskins, native (very few)	1 10 a 1 50
Spring Lambskins, native	40 a 50
Shearings	25 a 30

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

There is no alteration to report; business quiet and prices irregular. Association price, 1 1/2 c; peddling, 1 3/4 c; melters, 2c. Suet at 3 1/2 to 4c, holds good. Bones are unaltered. Calf and black fat about 1/2 c. lower than shop fat. We quote:

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2 a 2
Suet, fresh and heavy	3 1/2 a 4
Shop bones (per cwt.)	35 a 40

### GREEN CALF SKINS.

The wholesale quotations for lots are 1c. more than quoted below for Nos. 1 and 2, and 10c. may be added as the wholesale figure for Kips. Our quotations are for peddling and general trade. We quote:

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	13
Buttermilk Skins	
Out Buttermilk Skins	
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	1.75
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	1.50
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	1.50
Out Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	1.30
Branded Kips	1.10
Branded Skins, per lb.	9

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	60
" " " " " " " "	30 00
" " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " "	28
" " " " " " " "	40
Hog, American, tes, per lb.	10
" " " " " " " "	12
" " " " " " " "	12
" " " " " " " "	12
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	14
" " " " " " " "	13
" " " " " " " "	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
" " " " " " " "	a 6
" " " " " " " "	a 8 1/2
" " " " " " " "	40
" " " " " " " "	60
" " " " " " " "	7 a 8
" " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " "	2 a 3
Russian rings	13 a 20

### SPICES.

	Wholesale	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	9 1/2	10
" " " " " "	17 1/2	18 1/2
" Penang, White	15	16
" Red Zanzibar	15	16
" Shot	10	10
Allspice	11	12

Coriander	3	5
Cloves	12	16
Mace	45	60
Nutmeg, 110s	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" African	7	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	26	28

### SALTPETRE.

There is no saltpetre offered, and there has been an enormous increase in quotations since the war began. There is no supply of the product at this time, and we have withdrawn our quotations. An article elsewhere in this issue gives more details on the subject.

## The Fertilizer Market.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

The general market was affected during the week. Demand lighter. Stocks were thoroughly cleared up. No accumulation to speak of in the West. Nitrate of soda had a very sharp advance owing to heavy demand from powder manufacturers.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18 00	a 18 50
" raw, per ton	21 00	a 22 50
Nitrate of soda, spot	2 50	a 3 25
" " to arrive	1 75	a 3 00
Bone black, spent, per ton	13 00	a 14 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 75	a 1 80
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 75	a 1 82 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	15 50	a 16 00
" 8 and 20 " " " "	14 00	a 14 50
" 7 and 30 " " " "	13 00	a 14 00
" 6 and 35 " " " "	12 00	a 12 50
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	1 82 1/2	a 1 85
Fish scrap, wet at factory, f. o. b.	10 00	a 10 50
Fish scrap, dried	18 50	a 18 50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 35	a 2 37 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 45	a 2 45
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 30	a 2 40
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	5 50	a 5 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 75	a 2 90
The same dried	3 50	a 3 60

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 80	a 9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60	a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78	a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., at store	1 83	a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 03	a 1 15
The same, spot	1 08	a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2	a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit 8 P.	36 1/2	a 37 1/2

William L. Ferris, 15-25 Whitehall street, quotes:

Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c.	16 00	a 17 60
" 8 and 20 "	14 50	a 15 50
" 7 and 30 "	14 00	a 14 50
" 6 and 35 "	12 50	a 13 00

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The demand for ammoniates during the past thirty days has been active and prices have not only been well maintained, but actual sales of tankage show a slight advance. There has been an especially large movement in all kinds of materials during the past week, owing to the anxiety of buyers and sellers alike, to get advantage of the present low rates, with the result that stocks in the West are pretty well cleaned up. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$14 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 15, \$17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, on present tariff freight, \$1.77 1/2 and 10 basis Baltimore; increased freight \$1.70 per ton to be added. Nitrate of soda has jumped since Monday from \$1.95 to \$2 ex store Baltimore to \$2.87 1/2.

### THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white	22c
1 Extra " "	18c
1 " " "	16c
1 " " "	14c
1 1/2 " " "	16 1/2c
1 1/2 " " "	13c
1 1/2 " " "	12c
1 1/2 " " "	10c
1 1/2 " " "	9c
1 1/2 " " "	8c
1 1/2 " " "	7c

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

71 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.65 to 1.75 for 60 p. c.
76 " " Caustic Soda	1.70 to 1.80 for 60 per cent.
80 " " Caustic Soda	1.80 per lb.
98 " " Powdered Caustic Soda	3 1/2-3 3/4 cts. lb.
Sal Soda	.65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	.4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	.4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	.7 1/2 to 8 cts. lb.
Talc	.1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	.5 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	.88 cts. gallon.
" " " " "	.4 1/2 cts. lb.
Cochin Coconut Oil	.6 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil	.8 1/2 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.
Red Oil	.3 1/2-4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Soap Stock	.1 ct. lb.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 250 lbs

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a 5 95
Prime Steam	a 5 87 1/2
Neutral	a 6 1/2
Compound	a 4 1/2

Market strong.

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a 5 1/2
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### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	44
" " No. 1	35
" " No. 1	28
" " No. 2	26
Oleo oil, "Extra"	45
Neatsfoot Oil, Extra	45
" " No. 1	28
Tallow Oil	33

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a 3 1/2
No. 2	2 1/2 a 3
Edible Tallow	a 4 1/2

### GREASES.

Brown	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Yellow	a 2 1/2
White, A.	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
" B.	3 a 3 1/2
Bone	2 1/2 a 3

Market steady.

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2 a 2
Suet	2 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	30

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	21
Crude, " "	19
Butter oil, barrels	25 1/2

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.60	Chgo. f.o.b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.50	
Concent tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit	1.50	
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.25	
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.00	
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	13.25	
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton	12.50	
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	12.00	
Ground raw bone (fine), per ton	20.00-23.00	
Bones, rough, "packers"	18.00	
Steamed bone, per ton	16.50	

Market firm.

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Hoofs	\$19.00 to \$21.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 " "
Flat Shin Bones	\$38.00 " "
Thigh Bones	\$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Pocket Pieces	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
Tenderloins	9 a 9 1/2
Spare ribs	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
Trimnings	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
Bacon hams	4 1/2 a 5
Cheek Meat	5 a 5 1/2

### CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:

Pure open kettle	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
White, clarified	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Plantation granulated	5 1/2 a 5 3/4

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels	70 a 75
Lard tins	87 1/2 a 87 3/4



**MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.****Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 6, 1898:

**MANHATTAN BOROUGH.**  
(New York City.)

Butchers.	
Brondi, G. B., 3 Varick Place; to P. Cerelli .....	\$150
Beck, Hy., 172 8th Ave.; to J. Stern & Sons .....	636
Kreig, A. A., 2337 3d Ave.; to G. A. Rasyewski (Fish Market Fixtures)...	800
Miller, Nathan, 15 Suffolk; to A. Perlmutter .....	200
Reid, August, 693 Columbus Ave.; to Chas. Reid .....	400
Schilling, Geo., 426 E. 5th; to R. Flettner .....	90
Summers, Pat., 56 Greenwich Ave.; to E. McCauley .....	1,500
Gertner, A., 65 Rivington St.; to S. Summermann .....	\$50
Beermann, James, 838 2d Ave.; to J. Levy (R.) .....	450
Wigaerwitz, A., 65 Rivington St.; to H. Brand .....	75

**Bills of Sale.**

Banks, Edgar B., 68 and 69 Central Market; to Ella W. Banks .....	\$2,000
Goldberg, Aaron, 154 Essex street; to Abe Goldberg .....	75
Kleinfelder, Wm. H., 53 Manhattan; to C. O. Hays .....	200
Meller, Moses, 71 Rivington; to Esther Meller .....	150
Miller, Nathan, 15 Suffolk; to Annie Perlmutter .....	230
Tannenbaum, Anna, 201 E. 74th; to J. Pufferling .....	250
Edson Bros.; to M. Glaab (Poultry) ..	\$1,350

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.****Mortgages.**

Tuthill, J., 259 Bridge; to W. H. Holmes .....	\$407
Joachim, Joseph, 1704 8th Ave.; to Diedrich Lohmann .....	\$200

**Bills of Sale.**

Kraucher, F., 678 Hicks; to G. Hergt ..	\$200
Metzger, A., 161 Third Ave.; to Theresa Metzger .....	300
Lohmann, Philip F., 1704 8th Ave.; to Joseph Joachim .....	\$300
Green, Nettie, 362 5th Ave.; to Rose Seel .....	150

**HUDSON COUNTY.****Mortgages.**

Grohskopf, John, et al., Union; to W. H. Von Ojen. (See Grocers.)	
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**Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 6, 1898:

**MANHATTAN BOROUGH.**  
(New York City.)**Mortgages.**

Cassellus & Holters, 851 1st Ave.; to Hy. Tiedermann .....	\$500
Fuirle, R., 894 2d Ave.; to A. Carmo ..	500
Franks, L. A., 329 Lenox Ave.; to Feuss & Popek .....	3,000
Le Mien, Fred, 1091 1st Ave.; to J. W. Radford .....	75
Schachter, Elias, 2321 1st Ave.; to Annie Schachter (Butter and Eggs' Fixtures) .....	600

Scharlash & Faber, 115 Attorney; to S. Levine (Delicatessen, etc., fixtures)...	77
Siniscalchi, Giuseppe, 11 Varick Pl.; to A. Sestita (Maccaroni, fixtures) .....	250
Samuelson, S. & R., 163 Suffolk; to I. Steg .....	35
Van Tassell, Clinton W.; to M. J. Van Tassell (Milk fixtures) .....	130
Blane, A., 1877 Amsterdam Ave.; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. ....	110
Lehmann, Julius, 204 9th Ave.; to J. W. Lewis .....	1,300
Meisel, Amalia, 713 Broadway; to Hartman, G. & Co. ....	5,400
Meyer & Co., 9-11 Broadway; to E. R. Biehler .....	125
Satler, Toby, 3d and Ave. C; to Metropolitan Fixture Co. ....	475
Surridge, J. H., 2663 3d Ave.; to W. C. Bates (R.) .....	2,000
Hough, J. T., 949 3d Ave.; to D. J. Spencer .....	\$125
Herriman, J. E., 27 Mercer St.; to Mutual Loan .....	200
Kraatz & Harms, 100 Park Row; to Busser & Miller .....	17,506
Donnelly, James, 2781 3d Ave.; to P. Dannhauser .....	150
Mason & Jennings, 577 8th Ave.; to B. Hauser .....	400
Brunjes & Osterholt, 829 Courtlandt Ave.; to H. Brunjes .....	650
Summermann, D., 156 Ave. C; to M. Steirick .....	55

**Bills of Sale.**

Cutolo, Carmine, 129 Thompson; to D. Russo .....	\$400
Feuss & Popek, 329 Lexington Ave.; to L. A. Franks .....	3,000
Goldstein, Hirsch, 537 9th Ave.; to Celia Goldstein .....	225
Koehne, Wm., 150 10th Ave.; to Fredericka Koehne .....	350
Wohlens, J. W., 178 E. 85th; to H. Knobbe .....	300
Stafford & Hirschbein, 157-159 East 42d St.; to C. Beckman .....	\$4,000
Guckenheimer, R., 1517 3d Ave.; to C. Durr .....	600
Herrmann, Israel, 93 Allen St.; to Annie Herrmann .....	250

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.****Mortgages.**

Barkenhegan, W., 20 Hamburg Ave.; to P. Rudman (Milk fixtures) .....	\$300
Heine, J., 91 Utica Ave.; to A. Sonnenstrahl .....	Secures debt
Salefski, Julia, 67 N. 8th; to M. Kraechter .....	300
Stone, Q. & W. F., "Hotel Brunswick"; to Caroline L. Zimmermann (R.) ..	6,223
Scarsbrick, E., 105 Columbia; to W. Hicks .....	35
Kriete & Pohndorf, 185 Myrtle Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. on Register in Delicatessen .....	\$360
Mensing, George, 418 Metropolitan Ave.; to Miller & Gans .....	305

McKane, Minnie E., Sheephead Bay Road, near Brighton Beach R. R. depot; to Duparquet, Hurt & Moncuse .....	68
Baumann, Carrie, 446 Hicks St.; to Fredk A. Ecks .....	650
Gathman, Mary, 54 Fulton St.; to Wm. Rowland .....	300

**Bills of Sale.**

Linnemeyer, W. F., 1107 Broadway; to H. F. Linnemeyer .....	\$3,000
Linnemeyer, W. F., 1952 Fulton; to D. F. Linnemeyer .....	3,000
McKane, Fanny, Sheephead Bay Rd.; to J. W. Green .....	Nom.
Otten, J., 329 Lafayette Ave.; to E. Peper .....	2,300
Sonnenstahl, Sarah, 60 Washington Ave.; to H. E. Sonnenstahl .....	Nom.
Kraft, Henrietta, New Lots Road; to Wm. Brickman (Milk Wagon) .....	\$300
Escott, Thos. W., Ocean Ave. and Schweickert's Walk, Coney Island; to Lillian A. Escott (Hotel, etc.) .....	Nom.
Ecks, Fredk A., 446 Hicks St.; to Carrie Baumann (Del. etc.) .....	850
Rowland, Wm., 54 Fulton St.; to Mary Gathman (Rest.) .....	500

**HUDSON COUNTY.****Mortgages.**

Grohskopf, John, et al., Union; to W. H. Von Ojen .....	\$1,310
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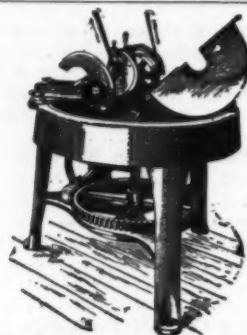
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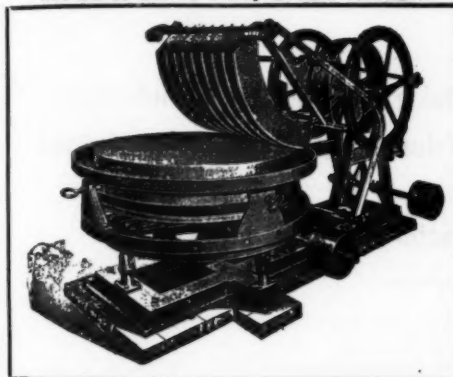
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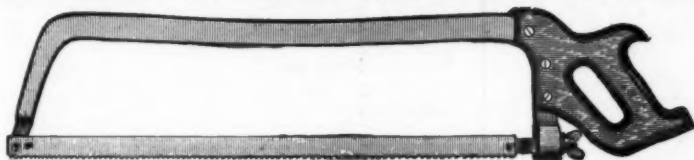
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About Settings for Drying Glues.  
About Bone Glue.  
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The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.  
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